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jel0 d2m DR. J. A. LANE.

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Physician to the Troy Lung and Hygienic Institute,

A Treatise on the Causes of Early Physical Decline of American People; the Cause of Nervous Debility, Consumption, and Marasmus.

☞ This work is of a high moral tone, written in chaste yet thrilling language, and appeals directly to the moral consciousness of ALL PARENTS and GUARDIANS especially, detailing scientific and reliable aids and treatment for cure.

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☞ LADIES! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

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A class of maladies prevail to a fearful extent in community, choosing at least 100,000 victims yearly, never annually to an early grave. Those diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, and Emaciation; Marasmus or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body; shortness of breathing or hurried breathing on ascending a hill or a flight of stairs, great palpitation of the Heart; Asthma, Bronchitis, and sore Throat; shaking of the Hands and Limbs; aversion to Society; timidity and to business or study; dimness of Eyesight; loss of Memory; dizziness of the Head; Neuralgic Pains in various parts of the body; Pains in the Back or Limbs; Lumbago, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion; irregularity of the Bowels; deranged sections of the Kidneys and other glands of the body, as Leucorrhœa or Fleur Albus, &c.; likewise Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Nervous Spasms.

Now, in ninety-nine cases out of every one hundred all the above-named disorders, and a host of others not named, as Consumption of the Lungs, and the most fatal *sections* and wily form of Consumption of the *Spinal Nerves*, known as *Tubes Dorsales*, and *Tubes mesenteric*, have their *seat* and *origin* in *diseases of Pelvic Viscera*. Hence the want of success on the part of old school practice in treating symptoms *only*.

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Matron to the Institution,
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FOR THE CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES,

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July 13, 1861.—dtf

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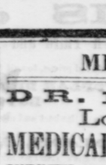

WHERE those afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary, and Constitutional Syphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc. By this system it is proved that the venereal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and per manent cures are constantly being effected at this Infirmary.

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Medicine sent to any address.

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For the Cure of all Private Diseases,

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ON A NEW METHOD of treating Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Strictures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE AND SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the most rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS or FIFTEEN CENTS for the SAME and ONE DOLLAR.

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Having been established in Louisville for the last 15 years, and having had a large practice in the treatment of the following diseases:—Scrofula, Cancer, Piles Sore Eyes, Syphilis, Fistula, and to remove the horrible consequences of Onanism, or Self-pollution, has given him proof to sustain any statement of the highest character—such men as Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, Judge J. R. Underwood, Loving, Johnson, Capt. W. S. D. Magawan.

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I had Fistula and was cured by Dr. Price, without the knife or ligature, in seventeen days.

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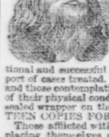

ON the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervous pain, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indigestion, and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages, and illustrated with upwards of one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts or their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and prospects of life, to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pain, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.

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Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symtoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞ Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established; under the name of DR. LA CROIX.

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of which we have a good stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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French Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c.;
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j10

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Wholesale price $1 50 per dozen. Retails at 25 cents per bottle. O. H. STRATTAN, Manufacturer,

janeS dtf Opposite the Post-office.

Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Goods, &c.

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Board per day.... $ 1 25
Do. " week.... 7 00
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Children and servants and half price.
Horses $5 50 ⅌ week.

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1861.

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City of Buffalo,
(3,100 tons burden),
A. D. PERKINS, Commander,

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L. B. COMSTOCK, Commander,

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EVERY EVENING AT NINE O'CLOCK

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☞ Railroad Tickets good on Steamers. First-class fare includes Meals and State-rooms.

These boats have no equals for speed, safety, and comfort. Connections made at Buffalo with Trains for Niagara Falls, Saratoga, New York, Boston, &c.

☞ Freight takes same as propeller.

☞ Time quicker than by Rail.

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LEWIS R. MORRIS, Agent, Cleveland. je28 dtf

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Great Sacrifice of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN CAMBRIC, JACONET and SWISS EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, JACONET, SWISS, and LACE FLOUNCINGS, and in short our entire stock, comprising the most beautiful designs and styles.

Will be Sacrificed for Cash.

The ladies will do well to call at once and secure the greatest and most desirable BARGAINS of the season.

GERHART & CANNON,
235 Fourth st., opposite Mozart Hall.

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DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND PEYTONA CANNEL COAL,

And Sole Agents for the

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ORDERS for any of the above Coals respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

Constantly on hand a large supply of the "PEYTONA CANNEL" and "PEACOCK" POMEROY COALS which for kitchen, parlor, or chamber use have no superior.

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Market Street,

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☞ Always on hand a complete assortment of PIANOS at reasonable prices. sep28 dly

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Cash paid for Barley

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208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

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THE firm of L. A. CIVILL & WOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The business of the late firm will be settled by and with L. A. Civill, who continues the business.

L. A. CIVILL,
L. A. WOOD

June 29, 1861.

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DEALER IN

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CHEAP!
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Cloth Coats worth $18 for $7;
Cloth Coats worth $12 for $4;
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On hand and for sale by

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
On Main st., opposite the National.

jy29

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jy20

15 CASKS PORT WINE:
10 casks Madeira Wine;
10 do Sherry do;
15 do Muscat do;
25 bbls Malaga do;
In store and for sale by
MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

jy15

RICE—5 tierces prime Rice on consignment and for sale by ANDW BUCHANAN & CO

j14

COFFEE—300 bags Rio Coffee for sale by GARDNER & CO

j1

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20 cases Ve Cliequot Champagne;
20 do Delmonico do;
25 baskets Verzenay do;
20 do old Heidick do;
15 cases Mo. Sparkling Catawba;
6 do Dry do;
50 do Claret Wine, various brands;
6 dozen old Madeira Wine;
6 do old Port do;
6 do pale Sherry do;
6 do old Cognac Brandy;
4 do old Apple do;
6 do old Bourbon Whisky;
6 do old Holland Gin;
4 do old Jamaica Rum;
1½ do old Scotch Ale;
50 do Brown stout;
In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
T. D. THOMPSON, 56 Fourth st.

COTTON YARN—310 bags Tennessee, Alabama, and Ohio for sale by [jy26] GARDNER & CO

WINE—
20 casks Port Wine;
35 do Madeira Wine;
8 do Sherry do;
8 do Claret do;
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In store and for sale by [m26] J. MONKS.

FLOUR—200 bbls A No. 1 Family Flour for sale by
a15 GARDNER & CO.

MOLASSES—100 bbls prime N.O. Plantation in store and for sale by [m15] WM. GAY

FLOUR—125 bbls XXtra Flour just received and for sale by [m27] GARDNER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURANCE.

Fulton Fire Insurance Co.,

No. 40 Wall st., New York.

WM. A. COBB, President. JAS. M. RANKIN, Secretary.

Cash Capital.... $200,000 00
Cash Surplus.... 80,571 87
Total.... $280,571 87

Statement of the Condition of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company of New York City on the 30th day of June, 1861.

ASSSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages....	$199,290 00
Unsettled Premiums....	5,152 85
Interest accrued....	3,500 00
Real Estate....	2,443 87
Cash on hand....	12,858 00
Cash in hands of Agents....	12,987 88
Temporary Loans....	48,560 00
Sundry Debits....	5,323 09
	$289,055 69

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted....	$6,610 00
Sundry Credits....	873 82
	7,483 82
	$280,571 87

Special attention paid to applications for Insurance against loss or damage by fire upon every description of property in this city and vicinity.

THOS. S. KENNEDY & BRO., Agents,
No. 413 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth streets.
ly15 dtm

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

MARTIN L. BRADFORD & CO.

AT THEIR NEW GRANITE STORE,

178 Washington street,

BOSTON, MASS.,

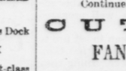
Continue the Importation and Sale of

CUTLERY,

FANCY HARDWARE,

AND

FISHING TACKLE



We continue the manufacture of Fishing Rods, and offer our usual complete assortment of FISH HOOKS of all kinds, FISHING LINES and every description of FISHING IMPLEMENTS, suited to ALL PARTS of the UNITED STATES.

We have usually in stock an assortment of CUTLERY of the following makers: Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Crooke's, Nowill's, Wade & Butcher's, Heiffer's, Rey-nold's, Savage's, Bunting's, Cowin's, Harrison Bro's, and Russell's. A choice selection of patterns and superior quality of Pocket Knives and Scissors, marked "Bradford, Boston." Rachus Heinisch's and Wendt & Seidel's Razors and Scissors.

M. L. B. & Co. are proprietors of WALCOTT'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINE SCISSORS.

In the season, we shall have, as heretofore, an extensive stock of American, English, and German SKATES je28 d6w

Split-bottom Chairs.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF KENTUCKY Penitentiary Split-bottomed Chairs, and have in store for sale a large lot of the above.

A. L. SHOTWELL & SON,
Wall street

je22 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL PACKAGES of STATIONERY and JEWELRY, prices one third less than can be purchased elsewhere. Call on or address (stamp enclosed) J. L. BAILEY, No. 154 Court street, Boston, Mass. may28 d3m

AUX 3 COULEURS,

L. S. B. de CRETY....(J. RABY, Agent),
328 Green street, adjoining the Journal Office

Has in store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers a fine assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, such as

BORDEAUX.	BOURGONE.	COGNACS.
Bordeaux;	Pomard;	Bordeaux;
De Médoc;	Fontenay;	Lunel;
St. Estephe.	Volney.	Eau-de-vie-de Languedoc.

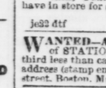
Moselle, Vin de Tokay, Armagnac, and Cordials.

mar4 dly

ELIAS HOW, jr., and S. H. ROPER'S PATENT,

THE MOST RECENT IMPROVED

Shuttle Sewing Machine



FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK. PRICE $75.

Warranted the Best in the Market;

Fine finished, strong and durable; wheel feed of great power; exceedingly simple in construction; not a wire about it; its parts are most admirably and ingeniously arranged; cannot possibly get out of order, because everything is permanently adjusted; none so easily understood and operated; and sews the most beautiful stitch ever beheld, precisely alike on both sides. Tailors and all who have seen it pronounce it the best Machine offered to this vicinity. All are cordially invited to examine it. T. JOHNSTON, Agent.

je26 dly 212 Fourth street.

J. G. JACK, Louisville, Ky. E. W. JACK, New Orleans, La.

JACK & BROTHER,

Wholesale Grocers,

PROVISION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 518 north side Main st., between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SUGAR, COFFEE, AND MOLASSES—
50 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
100 bags prime Rio Coffee;
100 bbls Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugar;
100 do Plantation Molasses;
125 hhds do do;
20 bbls Golden Sirup;
30 10-gallon kegs Golden Sirup;
In store and for sale by
JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—
500 boxes King Missouri Tobacco;
200 do O. Ellis do do;
50 do Swinney do do;
100 boxes Va. and Ky. do, various brands;
In store and for sale by
JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

JEANS AND LINSEYS—100 bales Negro Jeans and Linseys (best brands) in store and for sale by
JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

KANAWHA SALT—3,000 bbls Kanawha Salt, best quality, in store and for sale by
JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

SUNDRIES—
40 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
10 do do Hyson do;
60 dozen Shaker Broom;
75 do fancy wire tied do;
100 do Painted buckets;
25 nests do Tubs;
75 dozen Zinc Wash-Boards;
50 coils Cotton Rope, all sizes
20 do Hemp do, do;
100 boxes Star Candles;
45 do Starch;
75 do Rosin Soap;
30 do Palm do;
80 do German Soap;
50 bags Cotton Yarn, all numbers;
30 do Carpet Chain;
100 bales Batting;
30 do Candle-Wick;
25 do Wrapping Twine;
15 bags Spice;
15 do Pepper;
100 mats Cinnamon;
8 cases Madras and Manilla Indigo
2 casks Madder;
10 bbls Alum;
8 do Sulphur;
50 casks Newcastle Soda;
1 case Nutmegs;
300,000 G. D. and S. B. Caps;
75 gross Matches;
175 do Mason's large and small Blacking;
20 boxes assorted Clay;
40 bbls Cider Vinegar;
500 kegs Nails, assorted numbers;
On hand and for sale by
JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

m27 dtc

President's Office Louisville & Frankfort Railroad,

LOUISVILLE, July 5, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE and Frankfort Railroad Company are hereby notified that the regular annual election for Directors will be held at this office on Wednesday, the 31st July, 1861.

jy6 dtd EDW. D. HOBBS, Prest.

[Courier and Democrat copy.]

NOTICE.

I AM NOT GRANTING PERMITS FOR ANY class of goods to seceded States.

CHAS. B. COTTON,
Surveyor of Customs.

Louisville, June 27, 1861. je28 dtf

Save Your Fruit!

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
MASON'S FRUIT CANS;
WILLOUGHBY " "
NEWMAN'S " "
KEYSTONE " "
EXCELSIOR " "
SPIVEY " "
For sale at panic prices.

m24 S. CASSEDAY & SON.

LORRILLARD'S SNUFF

(in bottles and bulk)

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO JOBBERS BY

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

may17 d4m Wholesale Druggists, 518 Main st.

Crab Orchard Springs.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING-PLACE will be opened for the reception of visitors on 10th of June next. Invalids will be received at any time. Ample provisions made for the accommodation of a large company. JNO. H. CALDWELL, Agent.

Crab Orchard Ky., May 16, 1861 j18 d3m

SUNDRIES—
50 boxes No. 1 Family Soap;
12 do No. 1 German do;
12 do No. 1 Palm do;
12 do No. 1 Fancy do;
50 do No. 1 Star Candles;
25 do and ½boxes Tallow Candles;
also a few boxes Parafine do;
25 do and ½boxes Starch; for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

a13

FISH—75 half bbls Lake Fish for sale by
m25 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 140 Fourth st.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the 37th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer in the War Department, to be called the Assistant Secretary of War, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as that of the Secretary of War, who shall perform all such duties in the office of the Secretary of War, belonging to that Department, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or as may be required by law.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby auth

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Daily Journal, delivered in the City, $10; sent by mail, $8 if paid in advance, or $10 if not paid within three months; Country Daily, $8; Tri-Weekly, $6; for any period less than one year, 50 cents a month; Weekly, $4. Evening Bulletin, $6; if mailed, $5.
CLUB PRICES—IN ADVANCE:
Weekly—Five copies or more, $3 50 each.
ADVERTISING—IN DAILY JOURNAL:
1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
Each additional insertion. 25
IN WEEKLY JOURNAL
1 square (10 lines or less) first insertion.....$1 00
Each additional insertion.. 25
☞ For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

THE DUTY OF KENTUCKY.—Some of our opponents have charged that we are not in favor of the neutrality of Kentucky except as a temporary and very brief policy, but the charge is not true. We want Kentucky to be neutral now, and neutral during the war, neutral not in name merely but in fact—illustrating her neutrality by having no participation as a State in the war that is raging around her, and asking and earnestly insisting that her position shall be respected. If Kentuckians or men living in Kentucky wish to fight in the armies of the United States, let them go and do so. If they wish to fight for the Confederate States, let them gratify their inclination if they can without violating the laws of the country to which they now owe allegiance. At the same time we are not willing to express an opinion that any citizen of the United States can expatriate himself by going into the Southern Confederacy and swearing allegiance to it, or, that he can participate in its battles against the American flag without being guilty of treason. This is not the matter upon which we would now remark; what we wish to say is, that Kentuckians, on whichever side they may choose to fight, should scrupulously avoid any violation or even seeming violation of Kentucky neutrality.

Kentucky has been abused for her neutrality by the States North, abused for it by the States South, abused for it by the disunionists within her own borders. Yet the plain truth is that Kentucky's neutrality has been worth millions to the United States, worth millions to the Confederate States, and worth millions to herself. Tens of thousands everywhere deeply appreciate this truth. If Kentucky were now to depart from her position, it would be disastrous to herself and to all around her. She has averted and is averting from herself and others untold and almost unimagined horrors, and she deserves the blessings of all men. In her great heart she is loyal to the Union, she considers it worth all the toil and blood and money that its preservation can cost, but she cannot fail to see clearly, that, situated as she is, she best subserves the vast interests of humanity and the Union and the Constitution by quietly yet resolutely and with deep and high determination keeping the stand she has assumed. And we call upon all Union men in the State to stand by her firmly and in good faith. We know that some enthusiastic and patriotic Union men are impatient of neutrality, that they are burning to see Kentucky plunge with all her energies into the thickest of the conflict for the upholding of the glorious old banner of the United States. We honor the zeal of such men, we applaud their noble motives, but we earnestly appeal to them to abide by the decision which an overwhelming majority of the people of Kentucky have repeatedly and unequivocally rendered. We trust and believe they will do so. They cannot pursue a different course under existing circumstances without irreparable mischief to the State and to the Union, fulfilling the guilty wishes of their country's enemies, and grieving and disappointing and injuring her friends.

We hear much of the military movements of Union men in those counties of Kentucky which lie on the direct road to Cumberland Gap. We have assumed, as we certainly think we have a right to do, that the movements in question are not made with a view to any act that could be construed as a departure from the principle and practice of Kentucky neutrality. Still we appeal to the friends engaged in those movements to be exceedingly careful what they do. Let them take no step not dictated by a full sense of the great responsibility resting upon them. They have the right whether as individuals or as organized bands to guard the soil of Kentucky from invasion, and it is their duty thus to guard it; but to attempt anything beyond this would be, under existing circumstances, sheer madness. We appeal to them to keep strictly on the defensive. We feel assured that they will do this, and that they entertain no purpose, as charged by secessionists, of invading Tennessee or any other State. We know that they deeply sympathize and justly sympathize with the oppressed and persecuted patriots of East Tennessee, and we recognize their sympathy as honorable to their high and true hearts; but they must not suffer themselves to be betrayed by it into such acts as secessionists would seize upon as a *pretext* to make Kentucky the seat of war. We again say, act upon the defensive under all circumstances. This course will benefit Kentucky and will best benefit our friends in East Tennessee.

It is said that Gov. Magoffin is about to issue his proclamation in regard to the Union musterings in Southeast Kentucky. What good purpose the Governor can expect to accomplish by a proclamation, we are unable to see. Certainly he will not assume the power to disperse the Union musterings. Such an attempted usurpation of despotic power would do more harm than good. He must remember that these Union meetings are in violation of no law either of Kentucky or of the United States. Would he then do as Governor Jackson, of Missouri, did—would he, by a foolish and revolutionary act, involve Kentucky in a bloody war? Dare he do it? Let him be very cautious. We will aid him with all our power in appealing to the excited on both sides to do no act which can be construed into a violation of Kentucky neutrality, but we cannot sustain him in a usurpation of powers which he does'nt possess. He should remember that this whole subject is an exceedingly delicate one to manage. He should reflect that Kentuckians are not apt to be restrained and checked in even an injudicious policy by any attempt at the exercise of unconstitutional and despotic authority. If Gov. Magoffin should issue any such proclamation as we have indicated, we can but believe that he will do so with the wicked purpose of enabling Tennessee to say that the Union men of this State have violated neutrality and that therefore Tennessee can do so. We appeal therefore to Gov. Magoffin to act discreetly, and let him not have the folly to bring upon his head the curse of the people of the whole State. And we appeal to excited men on all sides to do nothing calculated to produce any unusual excitement. Await the action of the people's representatives in September.

☞ John C. Breckinridge is urged to go and make speeches in the South. This indicates that the article of backbone in the South requires some stiffening. But how deeply disreputable it is to somebody, that a Senator of the United States, receiving the pay of the United States, and acting under an oath of fidelity to the United States, adopts such a general course of conduct that his presence and his speeches are craved among a people at war with the United States.

☞ The Courier says that in 1856 the Hon. Joseph Holt spoke with a prophetic voice. Yes, Courier, and the Hon. Joseph Holt speaks with a prophetic voice now. He hasn't lost his voice.

A NEW SECESSION DEVICE—LOOK OUT FOR IT.—We learn that copies of a series of resolutions are passing about the city, dated next Staturday night and evidently designed to be adopted at that time by a public meeting to be got up for the purpose at the Court-house. The avowed object of the resolutions and of the holding of the meeting is to inaugurate, with a big flourish, a *peace movement*. A white flag is to be raised on the occasion. Men are to be called on to raise white flags over their dwellings and business houses, to bear white flags through the streets, to disport white flags everywhere, and to attach peace-mottoes to cars, hacks, wagons, buggies, and all other sorts of vehicles.

The authors of this movement don't say anything about the *conditions* of peace. Ostensibly they go simply for *peace*. They wouldn't be thought to regard *terms* as worth talking about. They remind us of the hand-bill put forth by the secession candidates of Louisville and Jefferson just before the late election. Those candidates, in their publication, cried peace! peace! peace! meaning thereby that the people of the United States should refuse to let their Government have a man or a dollar for the prosecution of the war, should strike the Government powerless right in the presence of half a dozen hostile armies, compel it to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, force it to submit to national dismemberment and dissolution, constrain it to grant in fact whatever demands an insolent and exasperated foe might make. By peace, they meant the humiliation, the dishonor, the shame of the United States, and the triumph of the Confederate States. We don't believe that we do the projectors of the peace meeting at the Court-house, with their white flags, the slightest injustice when we express our opinion, our settled conviction, that they mean the same thing. So far as we know who they are, they are secessionists, and their purpose in this is secession. They think that secession in a new disguise may flourish better than in the old one. They fancy that they can rally more men under white flags than under Palmettos. For ourselves we want no better, no other flag than the Star Spangled Banner—partly white to be sure, but also partly red and blue. It was good enough for our revolutionary fathers; it is good enough for their posterity.

God knows that we want peace as ardently as any gentlemen with white flags over their heads or over their horses' heads in all the land. But never under the pretext of a desire for peace shall we be found betraying our country and playing into the hands of the Southern Confederacy. In desiring peace, we desire a peace that shall be worthy of the name—a peace that shall not be a mere mockery—an honorable, permanent, and substantial peace, and not the hollow thing of a day, or a week, or a month. We don't wish to accept as a condition of peace the destruction of the great American Republic—the annihilation of what has been for nearly a century the constantly brightening hope and joy and triumph of hundreds of millions of the good men of every succeeding generation. It is a solemn, a deep, a fearful truth, that this country can never remain at peace except under a single government. This great truth is proclaimed to our hearts and minds by a thousand oracles. The only just or rational hope of peace is in the restoration of the Union, which, under God, our fathers made. It is vain, it is worse than vain, to expect peace between dissevered sections or a dozen or a score of dissevered sections.

We fight secession under all colors. It may clothe itself in white, but it is itself none the less black and hideous and horrid on that account. If we find that the leaders in the white flag movement are Union men, asking peace only upon such terms as can secure its permanence in a great and glorious Union, and not a set of secessionists laboring to promote under one color what they have been able to make nothing of under any other color, we shall change our present opinion and ask their pardon.

☞ The Courier and other secession organs throughout Kentucky are endeavoring to create great uneasiness in the public mind on the subject of the bill which passed Congress in regard to the confiscation of property which might be used to aid in the destruction of the Union.

The bill does not seem to have the legal effect attributed to it. The first section refers to property generally which may be used or employed in aiding, abetting, or promoting insurrection and rebellion. It is the 4th section which refers specifically to slaves, and it is the only one which does refer to them specifically. That section refers to slaves that are permitted "to work or to be employed in or upon any *fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, intrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever against the goverment or lawful authority of the United States.*"

Nor shall we on account of such a law as this become enemies to our own country? Shall we for that cause make war upon the Union and rally under the banner of King Jefferson Davis? Grant even that the law is wrong in policy, and violative of the provisions of the Federal Constitution; is there no remedy? The law is to be enforced in the localities in which slavery exists. The courts and the people, who are called upon to enforce it, sympathize with the institution of slavery. If the law is unconstitutional, the courts will so declare it, and from any decision which may be rendered in the inferior courts an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of the United States, the final arbiter in all questions arising under the Federal Constitution. Thus the whole matter can be reached and definitely settled. But this does not suit the revolutionary views of secessionists. They would like to take the law into their own hands, and because in *their* opinion, this law may be unconstitutional, they make an appeal to the passions of the hour in order that it may bring about forcible opposition amongst the people. We protest against any such suicidal course. There is a remedy under our matchless system of government for all infractions of constitutions and laws. Let those remedies be exhausted before men talk about revolution and treason. Notwithstanding all this, a persistent effort is being made by secessionists to create the impression everywhere that the last Congress passed a bill for the *emancipation* of the slaves of the South. Let it be observed that even the law refers only to slaves that may be employed in the *military* and *naval* service of the Confederate States "*against the government and lawful authority of* the United States." It does not refer to slaves which are not so employed. It does not refer to slaves employed in the usual way upon the cotton plantations and farms of the South. But it simply says to the slave owner of the South: "If you take or allow any one else to take your slave and use him in *military* and *naval service* for the purpose of destroying the Union and the Constitution of the United States—if you employ your slave to shoot down the soldiers of the United States—he shall be forfeited."

But let us see how very consistent are Kentucky secessionists upon the subject of confiscation! The Confederates confiscate the property of citizens of the United States within their midst, and Kentucky secessionists say it is all right. If a Union man of Tennessee or Virginia dare to remain loyal to his country and engage in its service, his property of every kind, including slaves, is forfeited and confiscated, and Kentucky secessionists say that is all right. If a Kentuckian has any tobacco coming up the Mississippi river, it is stopped and taken from him, and Kentucky secessionists say that is all right. How consistent these fellows are!

The legislation in question is something new in the history of this country, and its propriety may be and is questioned. Under the peculiar circumstances which surround this contest, we wished no law to be passed which should have the slightest reference to slave property or which would make secession evils a pretext upon which still further to inflame the passions of the people. But, while all this is true, we are unwilling that traitors shall, with a view to advance their hellish purposes, misrepresent any law which may be passed by Congress. All we desire is to let the people know the truth, and the whole truth. Let it then be understood that the slave of no man in the South is in danger unless he employ that slave in military and naval service against this country. For our own part we earnestly pray that if this war is to go on, none but white men shall engage in it in any way.

WHAT TENNESSEE SAYS OF THE BLOCKADE.—The Nashville Union has heard that the Government at Washington is about to give free permission for the transportation of "produce, bagging and rope, fabrics, &c., &c.," over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. One would naturally expect the Union to rejoice at the prospect of the raising of a "blockade," which it has been denouncing so fiercely and even threatening to raise at the point of the bayonet, but, so far from this, the Union waxes absolutely wrathful. It says:

Will our authorities permit it? Will they allow Lincoln to ship Western wheat, corn, flour and bacon here, to undersell our own farmers and enrich the men who are warring upon us, thus enabling them to pay the heavy war tax and carry on this unholy war?

We trust not. We call upon them promptly and effectively to stop such shipments, and, at the same time, that they protect our own people, deprive the enemy of the means of carrying on the war. According to the law of nations, persons found trading with an alien enemy, are guilty of a high misdemeanor. We wish to see the penalties of such a crime enforced vigorously, and to see the blockade strictly kept up with regard, especially, to those articles that we can produce at home. Let there be no Yankee competition to Southern farmers and manufacturers. This is our motto now, and it shall be our motto in all coming time.

So Tennessee tells us, through her main organ, that, although she has been all along demanding with a voice of thunder, that our end of the railroad should be kept open for provisions, yet, if it be opened, she will shut *her* end of it, not allowing the provisions to cross her line. She now discovers that Kentuckians are "alien enemies," and warns her people, that, "according to the law of nations, persons found trading with an alien enemy are guilty of a high misdemeanor." She undertakes to let her people know now, that all such of them as have received the provisions shipped from here in such quantities and with such fiery activity are guilty of a high offence against the authorities of the Southern Confederacy, and that, if they repeat the crime of purchasing Kentucky produce, the penalty will be "enforced vigorously." But she does relax a little in her fierce intentions towards her subjects. She says, "we wish to see the blockade strickly kept up *with regard especially to those articles that we can produce at home.*" So it seems, that, in regard to articles she *can't* produce at home, such, we presume, as rifles, pistols, swords, gunpowder &c., she will graciously permit her people to "trade with an alien enemy," to "violate the law of nations," to commit "a high misdemeanor," with impunity. Indulgent Tennessee! Liberal Tennessee! Magnanimous Tennessee!

Our Kentucky secessionists have for months been trying to get up a civil war, an open rebellion against the United States, on account of what they have called the natural right of every citizen to transport upon the railroad and all other roads into Tennessee whatever he pleased, but, if the U. S. Government should repeal the so called "blockade," and Tennessee lay another in its place, as she threatens to do, they would call the blockade a sacred thing and dwell eloquently upon it as a lofty monument of Tennessee wisdom and patriotism and statesmanship. But do they really think it worth while now to foment an insurrection here for the privilege of carrying to Tennessee what Tennessee says they shall bring back if they do carry it!

We ask no foreign officers to lead or guide our warm-hearted sons of the South.—*Courier.*

Of course not. If you had lived in the days of the Revolutionary struggle, you would have scorned the employment of such officers as Lafayette and Steuben and Pulaski and De Kalb.

You ask no foreign officers! Well now the fact is notorious that there are foreign officers in the Confederate army. Gen. Wise has foreign officers with him. Gen. Garnett had them with him. And not long since some Prince, Count, or Lord of military reputation arrived in New Orleans. It was announced that he had come to offer his sword to the Confederate States, and everywhere the announcement was received by the secessionists with joy, and many of their organs expressed the hope that Gen. Davis would avail himself of his services.

☞ The Democrat thinks that many people in Kentucky want the State to secede from the Union that they may evade the payment of their Northern debts. We have no doubt of it. We know of individual cases, where this is evidently the governing motive.

Very often in human affairs, loud mouthed patriotism, when analyzed, turned out to be nothing more than a desire to bilk a creditor.

☞ It is stated that Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell of the Senate, and Mr. Burnett of the House, disgusted with the result of the election in Kentucky, have determined to resign their situations in Congress. Why shouldn't their disgust at Kentucky's conduct be quite as good a reason for resigning their situations as citizens of Kentucky?

☞ The Louisville Courier and other secession papers profess to derive some comfort from the recent election in which the Union party achieved such an overwhelming triumph. We once heard of a boy who passed through a graveyard in the night time, and, in order to keep up his courage, whistled very loudly.

☞ It is said that all proper medical attention is given at Richmond to the wounded U. S. prisoners. This is well. It is creditable. But why did the Confederates use poisoned bullets at Rich Mountain? Why shoot poor fellows with poisoned bullets and then enploy doctors to cure them?

☞ The Editor of the Courier has no doubt that the masses of the North will within six months compel the U. S. Government to make peace upon such terms as it can get. These secession organs never have the least doubt of anything that's utterly absurd.

☞ John C. Breckinridge went to Baltimore to get up a riot against the U. S. Government and got up a sort of one against himself.

☞ Here is a bright flash from a scul on fire with patriotism:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

YE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION.

BY S. G. MERGER.

Ye soldiers of the Union!
With holiest valor fired
To guard the land whose sacred cause
Our fathers' souls inspired,
Strike at you black rebellion
Like a thunderbolt of dread,
For the safety of the living
And the memory of the dead.

Bright banner of the Union!
By beauty's fingers wrought,
Around the world thy lesson
Of glory has been taught:
It tells of heroes—battle-fields,
To fame and freedom dear,
And sings of peace and happiness
To man's enraptured ear.

Dear altar of the Union!
Around thy precious shrine
We swear no traitor's hand shall seize
The offerings divine.
For our dead would sleep dishonored
And our living have no hope,
If in rebellion's awful night
Our land were doomed to grope.

Charge soldiers of the Union
In truth's eternal might,
Ye strike not for ambition's lust—
But liberty and right.
The Present—and the Future plead—
The Past full well ye know—
Strike home!—as your forefathers struck—
And Heaven will guide the blow!

SECRET VILLAINY.—We give below a copy of a letter that has fallen into our hands. We should much like to know who its author is. Though dated in Indiana on the 10th of June, it was post-marked in this city on the 16th of that month. We shall keep the manuscript, and will thank any honest man to call and help us decipher the characters that we are unable to make out and identify the handwriting. The characters are not those used at this time by the K. G. C.:

SELLERSBURGH, IND., June 10, 1861.

COL. MONSARRAT: Yours of the 30 h ult. was not received by me until the 8th, which will account for my not answering sooner. It was handed to me by our friend P. M. V., who took it from the office in Louisville.

In regard to the (here are some strange symbols that we don't understand), I would merely answer that I can get as many as you may need. All that is necessary with these infernal abolitionists is to show them the money and you can get anything they have, contraband or not. The reason I have had no trouble in shipping the (here are the same symbols mentioned above) is because I have used their own line, the underground railroad.

I sent a man to Nashville, with directions how to proceed, to take charge of the percussion-cap department. His certificates as to competency I thought good, and as to principle, your ——— assured me he was right, and yet I have heard nothing from him or Gen. P. I would like to know how he fills his place. If he does not give satisfaction I can procure another man with good references, but a Frenchman.

The ——— are (here is a perpendicular line intersecting the rule mark, such as in the K. G. C. alphabet represents *b*) 3,035 in Louisville, and about 1,700 in the country; besides, in L. many are awaiting (here are more strange characters) to side with them. They are well supplied with everything and want no more (here is a character unintelligible to us). They intend to take (here is a circle with a dot in the centre) if they can get there, as soon as the (here is the figure of a human head) are quartered in Louisville, and they will do it, too, if they ever get away from Louisville.

My tramp has been a long one and I have consumed a good deal of time; but I have gathered much valuable information, which I expect soon to lay before you, and which will, I hope, amply recompense the State for any expenses I have incurred.

I will return to Louisville in a few days.

Address as usual.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
E. VANSANT.

TO COL. G. H. MONSARRAT, Memphis, Tenn.

Very likely Vansant was an assumed name. The villain appears, from his last remark, to have travelled in the employ and at the expense of Tennessee.

☞ This letter is interesting. There is not a more reliable man in Kentucky than its author:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

ALBANY, Clinton co., Ky., Aug. 11, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: There are now about 2,000 Confederate troops in Overton and Fentress counties, Tenn., adjoining this county. They are quite hostile to our people, their hostility growing out of the fact that some two or three hundred of their citizens have fled from them to our county for shelter and protection from tyranny more oppressive than that of France in the days of Danton and Robespierre.

The commander of the troops in Fentress threatens to make Kentucky the battle-field if Kentucky permits troops to be raised and drilled on her soil to protect East Tennessee.

Some four days since, they captured a boy 15 years old (son of Dr. Hale, formerly of Tennessee, now a resident of this place and refugee from tyranny), who was on his way to his father's mill and farm over the line a few miles, for the purpose of getting some vegetables. Yesterday a secessionist of this place succeeded in getting them to give up the boy, and he is now at home.

One of our citizens was over the line and saw some of the Confederate troops going to their camp with a prisoner, a Congressman elect, named Bridges, from East Tennessee, who had succeeded in making his way into Kentucky through the mountain passes, and had sent his wife the main road through Fentress, and she was to have met her husband at Monticello, Ky., but, failing to do so, he (Bridges) left Monticello and went down within three miles of the Tennessee line and sent a friend over to inquire for and bring his wife to him. The troops got wind of the fact, and *crossed over into* Kentucky and captured Bridges.

My opinion is that the Confederate troops will invade Kentucky in less than three weeks from a number of points along the line. They will disarm the few home guards along the line and place their arms in the hands of Kentucky *secessionists* and organize the same into companies and place them as guards over the *disarmed* Union men—they will then move on to the next tier of counties and do likewise. Tennessee has not less than 60,000 men under arms in her borders. They are moving upon the line of Kentucky, and some persons over the line who have means of knowing the intentions of the authorities have intimated that the foregoing is their policy. I write this for your *consideration*. This county has furnished two companies, one of dragoons and one of infantry, to the United States army in the last two weeks.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I've had a conversation with one of our townsmen who is just from the Confederate Camp across the line—my informant is *strictly reliable*. He told me that Major Fulkerson told him that it was the policy of Tennessee (and they intended to carry the same into action) to invade Kentucky if our Governor does not disperse the troops now at Crab Orchard and disavow any intention to invade Tennessee upon the part of the troops now being organized. Fulkerson said to my informant that they could enter Kentucky with 20,000 troops forthwith without interfering with any other arrangements. They are gathering their men all along the line Fulkerson further said that if Kentucky will disavow any hostile intention toward Tennessee, the latter State would take no exception to the organization of troops, and that Kentucky could place them along the line and give no offence to Tennessee.

They further state that they do not intend to let Tennessee be invaded, but to make Kentucky the battle ground. They further say that they will invade Kentucky if she permits Northern troops to enter her border with the view of preceding to Tennessee.

VANDALISM.—The Courier had considerable to say on Monday about the "vandalism of the abolition army." We have a shocking picture of the "vandalism" of the rebel army which is from a source entitled to confidence. The Beverly (Va.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer (a secession paper) says:

I was this morning made acquainted with the particulars of an outrage committed upon the home and family of a Union man living midway between Beverly and Huttonville. Day before yesterday a party of secessionists visited his house, robbed it of all the valuables they could find, impressed an only son into the Confederate service, and crowned the achievement by violating the person of his daughter, a beautiful girl just budding into womanhood. The depredators were hunted after, but without success, it being an impossibility to track them through the mountain fastnesses, hundreds upon hundreds of bridle paths abound in the woods known only to the mountaineers. It is impossible to guard all those avenues even when they are discovered, but now and then our pickets bring in a straggling rebel who, by some unlucky chance, gets separated from his detachment. We have two scoundrels confined in jail, one of whom killed young Gault, and the other shot Straight, of Burdsal's Cavalry. They merit death, and will most probably get their just deserts.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: A great deal of clamor has been made about the blockade of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and stopping other avenues of trade between this city and those States that are in rebellion against the authority of the U. S. Government. My object is not to question the right and justice of such proceeding on the part of the Government, but to show the inefficiency of the alleged blockade for the objects sought to be attained. It is well known by many of our citizens, that, in spite of the embargo and the vigilance of the customhouse agents, large amounts of contraband goods constantly leave Louisville for various points in Tennessee, for the use and benefit of the Southern army. It was only last Saturday night that two wagons, containing guns, pistols, &c., left our city, receiving an escort beyond the city limits of fifteen or twenty men on horseback, fully equipped, the horses having new saddles, all doubtless intended for the Southern Confederacy. Those whose duty it was to arrest such illicit proceedings were not able to effect anything, for had they pursued them, their force was too weak to arrest them. It seems that these traffickers know the strength of the force employed, and are therefore enabled to dodge them at many points of issue from our city. No complaint is uttered against the industry of the agents now employed, as they all doubtless do their duty, but it is not in the power of six men to successfully guard the numerous thoroughfares leading from the city, by which a large amount of contraband goods daily and nightly pass to the enemies of the U. S. Government. If blockades and embargoes are one of the necessary means to quell rebellions against the authority of our Government, then we ask that the one here at least be made effective, and this can only be done by adding to the force now employed as many persons as will be found necessary to guard the various points of egress from our city.

The attention of Messrs. Gallagher and Cotton is respectfully called to the matter contained in this note.

VIGILANT.

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON, VA.—Mr. Scofield, a resident of Hampton, Virginia, for the past five years carrying on a general variety business in that village, was at Hampton at the firing of the place by the rebels, and furnishes the New York Herald the following statement:

At about half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday night the rebels arrived at Hampton and completely surrounded the place. The poor inhabitants, at least all that were left, were sound asleep, and awakened by the sharp firing of the rebel pickets and the Union troops of Colonel Weber, who were posted on the other side of the creek. It was now about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock on Thursday morning when Mr. Scofield noticed about six houses, down town, being fired through the weather boards with flambeaux or torches, apparently saturated with tar. An old female slave walked through the place and awakened those that had not heard the firing. All was bustle and confusion. Mr. Scofield hurriedly dressed himself in a light suit lying handy to his bed, and by the time he had on his pantaloons and shirt he heard loud knocks at the front door, and before he could get out of the door his bedroom was already set on fire by one of the torches. In the confusion he escaped, but heard some one say, "We want you," and Mr. S. asking who addressed him, was answered that it was a member of the North Carolina regiment. Mr. Scofield, however, escaped, having been fired upon once by a pistol shot, but fortunately escaped unhurt. On the outskirts of Hampton, going towards Old Point, he met an old acquaintance formerly of Hampton, belonging to the cavalry, who answered to a question why Hampton was fired, that the "cursed Yankees" having had possession of the place once and evacuated it, they (the rebels) might not get another opportunity, and they would set fire to it at once and keep them from having the same for winter quarters.

Mr. Wilson Jones, an old and gray headed gentleman and his wife (Unionists) the Coroner of Hampton, Mr. Kennon Whiting and lady, and several other prominent citizens of Hampton, are at Old Point, under the protection of the Old Flag they were born under, being kindly cared for by Major General Butler.

The village is a complete wreck; every house is gutted with the exception of about five at the north and south end of the town, which are the residences of Mr. Moody, the sutler at the fort; Miss Eliza Jones's (a brick building); the Episcopal parsonage; the house of Joseph Phillips, H. Clay Whiting's store and warehouse, and one or two small frame houses on the outskirts.

The reason of these being spared was that the rebels had no time to prosecute their hellish work further, being closely pressed by Colonel Weber's men, and the wind blowing southwest through the middle of the town, leaving these buildings untouched.

Mr. Scofield was endeavoring to save the bed of Mrs. Kenner, the lady with whom he boarded, and had already procured a wheelbarrow for the purpose of carrying it off, when within about three minutes five rifle balls struck within ten feet of him. These missiles came from the Turner regiment of Colonel Weber, firing at the rebels from the opposite side of the creek. Mr. Scofield estimated that there must have been at least five hundred rebel troops in the village, and, from what he can learn, a reserve of upwards of five thousand were stationed on what is called the cross roads, on the outskirts of Hampton.

The enemy was well supplied with a quantity of ladders, carried on wagons, which had ropes attached. This would appear as if the rebels intended to get inside of our lines and use the ladders in scaling. However, the rapid and well directed firing of the Twentieth Regiment drove them back and cautioned them that by further advancing they would meet with a well prepared and resolute check.

One resident of Hampton was seen to set fire to his own dwelling, giving as an excuse that Gen. Magruder gave orders to destroy everything they could not hold.

Mr. Scofield very much regretted to leave the place, having buried the wife of his bosom in the churchyard there, having lost every dollar he possessed in the world; and when the old church toppled over on her grave, his feelings may be better imagined than described. Being compelled to fly for his life he had no opportunity to take anything with him, and is now thrown upon the world penniless, after a weary toil of eighteen years, having two motherless children to support. He estimates his loss at almost eight thousand dollars. This morning he returns to Darien, Connecticut, to join his relatives.

The general impression was prevalent that the firing of Hampton was done by order of General Butler. Even such an opinion was expressed within our lines. But Mr. Scofield emphatically declares that the rebel Gen. Magruder gave the order to burn and destroy the village. The Union troops, when compelled by the necessities of war to burn a place, spare the inhabitants by giving them ample and timely warning, which the enemy in this instance did not do. Without a word of caution or warning, they set fire to the dwellings and stores, and that the entire number were not burned is no fault of theirs, but attributable to our gallant troops, who so completely dispersed them.

Mr. Scofield, in getting away, fell in with five little children of a poor man, a resident of Hampton, sitting on the river bank, shivering in their night clothes, their mother being with them. She asked him whether he had seen anything of her husband, who had returned for some clothing. It was a pitiful sight to behold.

The village of Hampton, or more properly now called a town, is situated on the left bank of the James River, about two miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake Bay, ninety-six miles southeast of Richmond, and is the Capitol of Elizabeth City county, Virginia. The part of the estuary of James River situated between this town and Norfolk is called Hampton Roads. Hampton is an old town, having been settled in 1705, having much historic interest, and has been the birth-place of several distinguished naval officers. It present importance is derived principally from its proximity to Fortress Monroe and Fort Calhoun. The former, in addition to its other sources of expenditure, has, prior to the breaking out of the war, and its occupation by the Union troops, been one of the most fashionable places of resort in the South.

The beach in the vicinity affords excellent bathing ground, as was thronged during the summer months with the wealthy and fashionable, and by some invalids assembled there from Virginia, Maryland, and other Southern States. Hampton is two miles and a half distant from Fortress Monroe, and has been a flourishing town.

The oyster business formed one of the staples, hundreds of men coming there to catch and plant the bivalves, which are in many instances transplanted on the Northern beaches, and find a ready sale in our markets. Before the rebellion Hampton numbered about two thousand inhabitants. Among the attractions in the place were the Military Academy, five churches, several hotels, and numerous stores.

What a desolation it now presents. One hundred and fifty-six years was consumed in building up this place, and the labors of a century and a half are swept away in a few hours. Such, however, are the stern realities of war.

LATEST PARISIAN GOSSIP.—The latest dates from Paris are to the 26th July. The correspondent of the New York Herald says:

In my last letter I mentioned the *communique* received by the semi-official Patrie, and gave an explanation of its of causes. It is now more than ever apparent that the government has disavowed the semi-official character of that journal but for selfish motives. The Patrie, now under the direct control of M. de la Guerronie e, will advocate all the pet measures of the Emperor, and should the representatives of any foreign Power find aught to say they will be met with the cry of "not official."

This evening the Patrie has a most unfair, untrue, and prejudiced leader upon the affairs of the United States. The Patrie asserts that the South has a perfect right to secede, quotes the constitution to prove this, as the devil might quote Scripture, and winds up by saying that it is to the interest of France and Europe to recognize the revolted States. It is urged upon the public that a direct commerce with the South were most advantageous, and hopes are expressed that there will no longer be any occasion to pay "those New York merchants" the large commissions they have heretofore pocketed. All this is very much to be regretted, as it can but excite the hopes of the rebels and encourage them to a protracted resistance. They will find, should they succeed in their nefarious designs—which may Heaven forbid—that they have exchanged a kind paternal government, full and entire liberty, for protectorate of the King Stork kind.

Napoleon III would send troops to protect the Southerners in the same manner as he protects the Pope, and when he had obtained a footing for his legions in provinces that once acknowledged France as the home government, he never would withdraw them until the American people rose en masse, and at all sacrifices of blood and treasure drove them away.

France has agents in the South buying cotton and tobacco, speculating in fact upon the wants of the planters, with the firm intention of assuming a protectorate of the South, or at least recognizing it as a government before fall or at latest next spring, at which time the cotton and tobacco will be needed here.

There is but one way to avert the storm. The government of the United States must not only have that large land force which the President so wisely demanded, and which the Congress granted with such patriotic readiness; but also—and this is the most important—it must have an overwhelming navy—large and heavily armed vessels, gunboats, floating batteries, as well as every species of defence that other countries possess in their navies. This done at once, at whatever cost may be incurred, will save you from a war with European powers. Nothing else will.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Aug. 13, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: In this morning's Journal you say that 150 cavalry left this place on yesterday. That is a mistake. There was a company of 50 cavalry left the neighborhood of Garnettsville, Meade county, Ky., and came through here yesterday—receiving one member from this place. That is the fact of the case. You can so state it, as we do not want the world to think that Eliza besthown sent 150 cavalry to Jeff. Davis.

In your paper of August 6th was another error, saying that a Mr. Walker was killed here on the day of the election. Nothing of the kind took place here nor anywhere else that we have heard of—not a fight even.

CHEESE.—40 boxes Western Reserve and Hamburg Cheese received per railroad and for sale by
JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.

STARCH.—100 boxes Julius J. Wood's Columbus Pearl starch just received and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

RIO COFFEE.—200 bags good to prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.,
Corner Second and Washington sts.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—200 bbls prime plantation Molasses in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.—50 bbls N. Orleans Sugar House Molasses in store and for sale by
ANDW BUCHANAN & CO.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT.
Family Drug and Prescription Store
MOZART HALL,
CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON.
S. P. DAWES, Proprietor.

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by
J. N. KELLOGG, Agent.
Near the corner of Third and Main.

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!
Having reconstructed my Mill, and added new machinery for making
FINE KENTUCKY JEANS,
(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant FREE FROM GREASE AND MADE OF PURE NATIVE WOOL.
A good supply of NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY on hand.
L. RICHARDSON.

MASONIC NOTICE.
The members of ROBINSON LODGE (No. 286) A. Y. M. will meet at their Hall THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased brother F. P. EYES.
Members of sister Lodges in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of
JAS. C. ROBINSON, W. M.
THOS. H. HARRISON, Sec.

Wanted.
GOOD SADDLE & HARNESS HANDS
WILL receive good wages and constant employment by applying immediately to
J. B. SLIGHT & CO.,
141 Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

Wanted,
A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go a short distance from the city. A colored woman without incumbrance would be preferred. Address Box 144 Louisville P. O.

For Hire,
FOR the balance of the year, or by the month, an intelligent and active DINING-ROOM SERVANT, about 21 years of age. Will be hired cheap. Apply to
HENRY WOLFORD, Trustee.

Dissolution.
THE firm of DRABELLE & HOLMES is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will settle the business of the firm. The dissolution to date from the 1st inst.
S. L. DRABELLE,
H. A. S. HOLMES.
August 8, 1861.

NOTICE.
S. L. DRABELLE will continue the RETAIL DRY GOODS business at the old stand, southeast corner of Market and Seventh streets, where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends.
S. L. DRABELLE.

Locust Grove Academy.
JAMES McBURNIE respectfully announces to his old patrons and the public that he has taken charge of this celebrated institution, and will begin its next session on the first Monday in September.
The course of instruction will be thorough and complete, and special attention directed to prepare boys for business and commercial pursuits.
A few pupils can be taken into his family to board.
For Board, Tuition, &c., see his circular.
The school year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.
No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one half in advance and the other half at the end of the session is required unless otherwise arranged.
For further particulars, address
JAS. McBURNIE,
Louisville P. O.

COTTON YARNS.—100 bags Pittsburg Eagle Cotton Yarns received per steamb at Hastings and for sale by
JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers,
Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

SUGAR.
50 bbls Baltimore Extra C Sugar;
20 do do do A Crushed Sugar;
Just received and for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

For Rent for Board.
I wish to rent my HOUSE, which is large, commodious, and centrally located, to a respectable family. Board will be taken for the rent.
Address M. L., through Post office.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 8 A. M.

EPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express 3:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Cairo Night Express.....11:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Monday, Aug. 12, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago Express.....5:00 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....7:45 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express.....4:30 A. M.
Accommodation.....12:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail.....7:45 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:30 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at.....3:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....8:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Train, daily.....9:00 A. M.
Lebanon Accommodation (Sundays excepted) 7:30 A. M.
Bardstown and Elizabethtown, " " 5:30 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR AUGUST 14.

CORRECTED DAILY BY E. N. WOODRUFF.

Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

Thermometer. Open Air. 7 o'clk	12 o'clk	9 o'clk	Max.	Min.	Barometer. 7 o'clk	12 o'clk	9 o'clk	Thermometer attached. 7 o'clk	12 o'clk	9 o'clk
67	78	68	79	52	29.290	28.776	29.768	68	74	74

Dew Point. Psychrometer. 7 o'clock. Wet	Dry	12 o'clock. Wet	Dry	9 o'clock. Wet	Dry	Wind. 7 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	9 o'clk.
60	64	63	78	59	66	n.e.	s.e	

PARADE OF THE STATE GUARD.—The companies composing the Second Regiment of the Kentucky State Guard paraded yesterday in honor of Lieutenant Colonel J. Morton Morris. The following companies joined in the demonstration: Company A, Citizen Guards, Capt. Biggs; Company B, Citizen Guards, Lieut. Clay; Clay Chasseurs, Capt. Jacob; Hunt Guards, Lieut. Zanone; Newcomb Greys, Lieut. Tucker; Gay Guards, Capt. Ricketts; Louisville Zouaves, Lieut. Montcalm; National Blues, Capt. Clarke; Johnston Rifles, Capt. Johnston; Jackson Guards, Captain O'Conner; Kentucky Riflemen, Captain McGill; Magoffin Greys, Captain Boiser; Kentucky Rangers, Captain Ormsby, and the Louisville Battery of three guns. The regiment was under command of Lieutenant Col. J. H. Morton Moore, and Major A. L. Symmes; Lieutenant S. S. Craik, of the Citizen Guards, acting as Adjutant. There were about three hundred and fifty men in the ranks, who gave evidence of fine discipline.

There were two circumstances connected with the display, the existence of which is to be regretted. It was a subject of remark that neither the regiment nor any of the companies bore a flag of any description. They carried guns which were furnished by a loyal State of the Union, but bore no evidence in the form of colors that those guns would be used in defence of the the rights of that State in the Union. We are informed, also, that the members of some of the companies saluted miniature representations of the American flag, when displayed by ladies and children on the line of march, but we are gratified to learn that the demonstration was promptly suppressed and rebuked by those in command.

☞ The battle near Springfield, Mo., between the Federal and Confederate forces must have been a terrific one. And most nobly did the Federal troops, under Lyon and Sigel, sustain themselves. We doubt not that the loss of the Confederate troops was 2,000 or 3,000. They must have been badly crippled, else 23,000 men might have done more in a battle with only 7,000 or 8,000 against them. The secessionists pretend to think that the rebels gained a victory. The wish is father to the thought.—They think that because the Federal troops fell back upon Springfield and Rolla, that therefore they must be considered whipped. They should remember that the greatest victory in this war was Sigel's retreat at Carthage, and they should remember also that in the recent battle Sigel did not fall back until after he had driven back the Confederates. They had better beware of Sigel's retreats. If Lyon and Sigel had had an equal force the Confederate forces would have been driven out of Missouri. As it is, McCullough's army was whipped by the Federal army, small as it was. Upon the whole we consider the result highly creditable to the Federal troops. They won, under all the circumstances, a glorious victory.

☞ We are authorized to say that the friends of Dr. John L. Smedley will present his name for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House of Representatives. It affords us unusual pleasure to endorse the Unionism of our old friend Smedley. From the commencement of secession he has been a steadfast friend of the good cause. To him as much as to any one man in the State are the Union party indebted for the heal y political sentiments now prevailing in Mercer county, and his private character is pure and spotless. A high-toned, honorable, noble Christian gentleman, he would do honor to almost any position.

☞ A portion of the trestlework of the new bridge crossing the Great Miami River was swept away on Monday afternoon by the flood, which suddenly rushed out of the Miami stream from the effects of the heavy rains on that day. This accident has caused an interruption in the running arrangements of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which accounts for the detention of the Eastern mails for this city.

☞ From time to time we make extracts containing news from our Southern exchanges. These extracts frequently contain expressions which are offensive to the friends of the Union. It was unnecessary, perhaps, that we should make this explanation, but every reader may not know that we are not responsible for the terms in which our news articles are expressed.

NATIONAL SONGS.—D. P. Faulds has received new editions of the following patriotic songs: Every Star—Thirty-four, No Flag but the Old Flag, God Bless our Brave Young Volunteers, Union Volunteers, Have Ye Sharpened Your Swords, The Stars and the Stripes the Flag of the Free, and the grand old Star-Spangled Banner.

☞ Parties on Green street, near the Postoffice, engage daily in target shooting. The practice is a pernicious one, as it hazards the lives of passers-by and disturbs the equanimity of such persons as are possessed of delicate nerves. The police should abate the evil at once.

FLAG-RAISING AT O'BANNON'S DEPOT.—The Union men are to raise the American flag at O'Bannon's Depot to-morrow (Friday) at 4 o'clock, P. M. A good time is anticipated. Let the patriots rally with their lungs in good order.

☞ A youth about thirteen years old son of Mrs. Coyle, was thrown from Capt. Benson Ormsby's horse, at the corner of First and Main streets, last evening, and had an arm broke and was otherwise injured by the accident.

BENEFIT OF CLAUDE HAMILTON.—An entertainment for the benefit of Mr. Claude Hamilton, a popular member of the Louisville Theatrical Company, will be given at the Theatre to-morrow evening.

☞ Thomas Graham, the man who was shot at the Nashville depot on Monday evening by Officer Harry Kirby, while that officer was engaged in the discharge of his duty, is recovering.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Tripp & Cragg have published a new song entitled Let us Have Peace, by Mr. Will. S. Hays. The air is very pleasing and the chorus is most charming.

☞ The latest intelligence from Maj. McKee, the editor of the Courier, reports him in Memphis, still searching for his rights.

☞ The regular meeting of the two boards of General Council will take place this evening.

NO IMPRISONMENT FOR COSTS. — There was a case tried in the Circuit Court of Campbell co., on Tuesday of Brown vs. Bennett, which tested the power of the city to imprison a man for costs. Bennett, as City Marshal, had arrested Brown and imprisoned him on a capias for fine and costs from the Mayor's Court. The plaintiff tendered the fine, but Bennett insisted on imprisoning him for the costs, under an ordinance of the city. The Court held that they could not imprison him for costs, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

REPORT UPON THE NATIONAL HYMN.—The New York committee appointed to bestow the prize of $500 for the best national hymn, report that they received nearly twelve hundred manuscripts and that none of the competitors are entitled to the prize.

ORDERED TO MISSOURI.—Capt. James L. Fetler's company at Covington, Ky., is now full, and will join Fremont's column in Missouri on Monday next.

☞ About 500 soldiers of the fifth Iowa regiment arrived in St. Louis on Tuesday morning on the steamer Die Vernon. The soldiers are from Burlington, Iowa.

☞ Dr. W. Lee White, Surgeon of the Second Kentucky Regiment, left Cincinnati for Virginia yesterday.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

The river is rising at this point, with 5 feet water in the canal. The weather is clear and becoming warm.

The Cumberland river rose about 15 feet on Tuesday night, and is now at flood hight.

The Ida May left Cincinnati on Tuesday for Point Pleasant with two hundred and fifty tons of army stores and supplies.

The Government has ordered thirteen hundred gun-carriages to be built for the seven new gunboats. Our mechanics should have their show of the work.

Chas. Line, a youth of 16, fell overboard from the Prince of Wales at Memphis on Monday and was drowned.

The Alex. Scott, Capt. Robert K. Riley, at St. Louis, is in the employ of the Government.

The splendid steamer Superior is the regular mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

The fine steamer Diligent, Capt. Cobb, will leave for Troy at the usual hour this afternoon.

We are indebted to the officers of the John Gault for favors.

The John Gault is the regular packet for Cairo to day, leaving at five o'clock this afternoon from Portland wharf.

The popular steamer Hettie Gilmore, Captain Gilmore, will leave for Owensboro at the usual hour this afternoon.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Wednesday, Aug. 14.* Catharine Murphy, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $100 for 2 months.

Lafayette Holmes, vagrancy. Discharged.

Allice Daubus, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $50 for 1 month.

Henry Medley, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $200 for 6 months.

FEMALE SPIES.—General Mansfield's office at Washington continues to be visited daily by ladies to procure passes permitting them to cross the river into Virginia. The important part played by female secessionists in conveying intelligence to the rebels has resulted in the utmost caution being exercised in granting passes to ladies, and none, except those who bring undoubted proofs of their loyalty, are favored. The National Republican says that a young woman, elegantly attired, applied recently for a pass, representing herself to be a sister of a major in one of the regiments near Alexandria. On being questioned, she stated that she stopped at Willard's Hotel; but when asked the number of her room, was quite disconcerted, and in a moment she abruptly left. An inquiry at the hotel confirmed the suspicion that no such lady was an inmate of the house. Correspondence intercepted by the Govment agents often discloses the names of women in Washington—some of them young in years—who sympathize with the rebels, and it not unfrequently happens that, not knowing the fate of their letters, the fair rebels apply for passes, and they are confronted at once by the proofs of their disloyalty.

THE MURRAY-ROBERTS AFFAIR.—The testimony taken on the last day of the inquest upon the body of Mr. Roberts, of London, whose death, in his own room, at the hands of Major Murray, had been regarded as one of the most mysterious events of the day, has been published. The report includes the statement of Major Murray himself, which was to the effect that Roberts attempted to shoot him, and that he killed him in order to save his own life. He said that he had never seen the man before, and could not imagine any motive or provocation for the attempted murder. The evidence of a lady who had been living with M. for some years, as his wife, however, supplies the motive. She testifies that the had made the acquaintance of Roberts by borrowing money from him.—that he became violently enamored of her, and that this was the secret of his desire to get rid of Major Murray. The explanations were regarded as satisfactory by the jury, and the prisoner was released. It is certainly a very extraordinary story, and shows that romantic passion does not find its only home in Paris.

HABEAS CORPUS NOT TO BE RESPECTED.—The Cincinnati Enquirer on Tuesday gave as a rumor that it was in contemplation by some of Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler's friends to apply for a writ of habeas corpus, in order that it might be shown why the Colonel was restrained in his liberty, he being a prisoner at Newport (Ky.) Barracks. Upon inquiry the Enquirer has learned from a reliable source that a writ in the case could only be issued either by Judge Catron, of the United States Circuit, or Judge Monroe, of the United States District Court, they only having jurisdiction in the matter. Further, it is informed that if it should be that a writ was granted by order of these gentlemen, it is the determination of Major King, commandant at the Barracks, not to respect it on any account, on the ground that Colonel Tyler is held a prisoner under the "articles of war," and a precedent for his action having already been established.

ENGLAND'S COTTON PROSPECTS.—Sir Charles Wood, in a recent speech in the House of Commons, stated that there would be exported from India to Great Britain, in the course of the present year, three hundred thousand bales of cotton in excess of the quantity shipped in any former year. It is evident that England is stimulating the growth of cotton wherever the climate is favorable to its growth. It is possible that so large an increase of the Indian cotton supply may have considerable effect upon the policy of the English government, towards the United States. If the looms of Lancashire can be only partially supplied from any source during the existence of this war, Great Britain will have no cause to break our blockade, and the last hope of the rebels will be extinguished.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS FORGER AND COUNTERFEITER.—Jerry Cowden, alias John Colburn, alias A. P. Miller, the most extensive forger and counterfeiter in the United States, was arrested on Friday night near the Hoboken Ferry, in New York. The charge is for forgery on the banks of St. Louis, Pittsburg, Columbus, and Detroit, to the extent of between $20,000 and $30,000; also, that Cowden, under the guise of a drover, passed a large amount of the Brighton counterfeits upon Western bankers. Immediately after the arrest of Cowden, the officers hurried over the river to Jersey City, and guarded their prisoner during the night at a private house, and in the morning took an early train for St. Louis via Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon a Mr. McCauley with a friend started from Lexington for home in a buggy, which was turned over by striking a rock near the corner of Broadway and Hill street, when the horse took fright and ran for a short distance. The gentlemen were thrown out, and the horse had both his hind feet cut nearly off close to the pastern joint. The poor beast was shot to relieve him from his agony.

PATRIOTS.—Lieuts. E. and W. G. White, formerly of Arkansas, arrived at Leavenworth, Kan s, on the 9th. They were driven out of that State for entertaining Union sentiments, and thereby suffered a large loss of property. They will be assigned positions under the command of General Lane.

☞ Brigadier-General Prentiss and staff arrived in St. Louis on Monday morning from Cairo, on the steamer Memphis. After a conference with Gen. Fremont, he proceeded in the afternoon up the Mississippi river on one of the Keokuk packets to Quincy. He was to return in a day or two.

☞ The sloop-of-war Cumberland, Capt. Marston, went to sea from Boston on Wednesday, and will probably join the blockading squadron under Com. Stringham. She has a powerful armament, requiring an addition to her crew to work a pivot gun of an effective character.

☞ The damages by the storm of Monday in the country northwest of Cincinnati are represented to have been terribly severe. Fences, barns, bridges, &c., have been washed away, and crops prostrated and destroyed.

☞ An affray occurred at Fox Springs, Kentucky, on Saturday last, in which Richard Sutton was severely if not mortally stabbed by Amos Brammell. Brammel was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $250.

☞ It is said that the Hon. Lewis Cass is writing, and intends to publish, the history of the events which, in his knowledge, have produced the present state of things in the country.

☞ Mr. George Crearin at Cincinnati has received another order from the Government to purchase one thousand five hundred cavalry horses as soon as possible.

THE "BOY" AGAIN IN COURT.—Ada Isaacs Menkin Heenan has brought suit for divorce against John C. Heenan in the McHenry county (Ill.) court.

☞ A despatch from Richmond says that Geo. B. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has been appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate army.

CHARGED WITH BEING ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE TRADE.—A. S. Bigelow and A. H. Potter, ship-owners and outfitters of New Bedford, were before the United States Commissioner at Boston, on Friday, charged with fitting out the ship Brutus as a slaver about a year ago. It is alleged that the Brutus obtained 540 slaves, of whom 500 survived the passage, and were sold in Cuba. Bigelow and Potter were held to bail in $10,000 each for a further hearing. John Dowdall, alias Jones, alleged mate of the brig Mary Frances, was committed to jail in Boston on the 9th, charged with shipping negroes. The Mary Frances was fitted out in New York about a year since, and cleared for Wilmington, N. C., where she obtained a nominal charter to the West Indies, and from thence sailed to the west coast of Africa. She succeeded in taking on board 817 negroes, and subsequently landed them in Cuba, after which the brig was burnt and the master and crew dispersed to parts unknown. Dowdall lately turned up in Chelsea, and is now in trouble.

THE CONDITION OF WASHINGTON.—A letter dated Washington, August 8th, in the St. Louis Republican, says "McClellan is bringing order out of chaos. If Beauregard will let us alone for a few days longer, we shall be all right. Why he has not attacked us I am at a loss to imagine. He could have taken the city a week ago with 5,000 men; a week hence he will no be able to take it with 250,000. McClellan is a fine officer, and if not trammelled will show a good account of himself."

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.—We gave on Monday a brief narrative of the sad experience of a party of young men named Busby and Harp, who arrived here the previous day, having been driven from their homes near Columbus, in Hickman county. The following letter, which we find in the Lexington Observer and Reporter, was written in the vicinity of Columbus, addressed to a resident of Fayette county, and relates to the outrages of the rebels in Hickman county:

MILBURN, Aug. 4, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: We are all well but in great distress. I hope that this will find you in a more agreeable situation. The war excitement has got so high here that the Union men are leaving (all that can get away). The rebels have come and taken our little town (Milburn). Last Thursday they came from Blandville and Columbus, and ran over the Union men. We killed two of them and lost one—he is not dead yet, but is not expected to live as the rebels put seven balls in him. They are ranging in large companies every day. The Union boys that were in the fight have made their escape. They have got Sam Todd and several others in Blandville. I can't tell what they will do with them.

There is one company from Union City here. They catch all the Union men they can, and run them into the South. If we don't get home in a few days, we will all be taken and forced into the South. They were after Will and me all day yesterday, and we had to be taken us but for the kindness of one of their own men who permitted us to escape to the woods, where we have to lay out every night. I did not know whether to stay and stand my chance or try and make our escape. It will be hard to get out, for the rebels have all the roads guarded. I will conclude by to-morrow night what I will do. I hate to leave all we have. Harp and Busby start up the country to-morrow, and leave all they have. I have not got money to get away. I have about 200 bushels of wheat, but can't sell it at Columbus. Men are constantly coming to me to get me to leave, but I can't bear the idea of leaving my family. I will try and send them up to your house in wagons. They might get through safe.

The election comes off to-morrow; but I don't think any Union will be allowed to vote.

I would write more, but I have kept a watch out. We are at home now, but keep the woods at night. Your brother,

GEORGE W. STONE.

July 7.—Since I wrote the above the Harp and Busby boys have left on foot. They started this morning for the upper part of the State, and left all their things and crops, badly scared. I shall, if we receive no protection, be compelled to leave also.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday has the following despatch from Franklin, Mo., under date of Monday:

A messenger from Springfield to Col. Wyman arrived at Rolla at 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, having left Springfield on Friday night. Lyon's advanced guard on Thursday met the rebels' advance and had a fight. He drove them into the woods. The federal cavalry took a position on the north side of the Little York road, to call the enemy out, but they failed to respond. On Thursday night at 12 o'clock two companies of cavalry went out and captured four prisoners, 20 head of cattle, and four horses. Gen. Lyon is trying to draw the enemy out into a fight, but without success.

The Democrat adds:

The messenger, Mr. Wells, referred to in the above despatch, called at our office last night, and gave us some additional items.

The time of the First Iowa Regiment, Colonel Bates, is out on Wednesday, and the boys are not willing to come back so long as there is a chance for a fight, and will remain under Gen. Lyon until the issue is decided in that quarter.

Mr. Wells states that according to the best accounts received from prisoners, deserters, and scouts, the forces of McCullough, Price, Rains, and Parsons, number about 21,000. The main body is still encamped on Wilson's creek, twelve miles off, and the advance guard of cavalry is four or five miles nearer. Various methods have been resorted to by Gen. Lyon to draw this cavalry out into an engagement, but they seem to prefer their position in the woods. It is conjectured in some quarters that the rebels are lying by for reinforcements from Arkansas. They seem to have plenty of good beef cattle in their camp, and a few days ago a small quantity of rice was captured.

Gen. Lyon's command is abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions. A shop in Springfield is engaged day and night, making canister shot. The women and children have almost entirely deserted the town.

The boys are very anxious for a fight and are holding the superior numbers of the enemy in high contempt. No fortifications are being built or entrenchments dug, our army lying in and around the town.

Montgomery, with his Jayhawkers, was not far off.

Mr. Wells left Springfield on Friday about one o'clock P. M.

UNION ENCAMPMENTS IN KENTUCKY.—We find the following in the Lexington Observer and Reporter of the 14th:

Some excitement has risen among our citizens in reference to an encampment of recruits for the United States army, said to be organized in the county of Garrard. As is usual with our opponents, every attempt is made to excite prejudice and passion by misrepresenting the intentions of the Union party, and particularly of such Union men as have connected themselves with this movement. We have been assured by some of the principal officers in charge of the encampment that there is no intention on their part, or on the part of the Government, to use these men for aggressive purposes, either in the invasion of Tennessee or any other State, or to send arms or munitions of war into any other State by their agency. The reason given for the establishment of the camp is the defence of our State from an apprehended invasion of Kentucky by Tennessee, which State has, for months past, been concentrating her troops in thousands along our border. We believe the apprehension to be entirely groundless, and trust that it will speedily be shown to be so, and the troops removed as soon as the supposed necessity for their presence has disappeared.

We may add that we regret that any step of this character has been taken without consultation with the Union men of the State, who are fully competent to protect the neutrality of the State, and mean to do so. Whenever the necessity exists for making preparation to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, every man will be in favor of it. Until then the Union men of Kentucky will claim the right to protect the State as they have done fully heretofore.

BONUS FOR RE-ENLISTMENT.—The following is the 12th section of the act passed by Congress regulating the re-enlistment of volunteers in the Federal army:

And be it further enacted, That a bonus of $30 will be paid to each of the three months' volunteers on their re-enlisting for the war, and that an additional bonus of $10 be paid to each volunteer when they enlist by companies, and also an additional bonus of $10 be paid when they re-enlist by regiments, making the bonus in the latter case $50.

AN APPEAL TO WALLACE'S ZOUAVES.—Col. Lew. Wallace, immediately after the reception of the news of Gen. Lyon's death, and of the retreat of our army in Missouri, issued the following at at Indianapolis:

Attention, Zouaves!—A battle has been fought near Springfield, Missouri. Gen. Lyon is slain! Our army is in full retreat. Fremont has telegraphed for all the available force in Indiana. Now or never, Zouaves! Return to camp. I will give you back your rifles, your old officers and the ever glorious flag. The Eleventh awaits you; your country calls you louder than ever—give her once more your experience and your strong arms. Bet us make a new renown on the banks of the Mississippi. Fill up the camp, Zouaves, and I will march you to-morrow.

LEWIS WALLACE,
Colonel 11th Reg. Indiana Zouaves.

The most contemptible flunkeyism of which we have any knowledge is found in the Northern men and newspapers who oppose the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union and the suppression of treason and rebellion. We hate a traitor from any quarter of the country, but we despise the Northern man who professes to be for the Union, and opposes the war on constitutional grounds. Such men as Vallandigham, of Ohio, and Ben. Wood, of New York, professing to be Union men, are yet its most dangerous enemies. They are horrified because Lincoln has violated the Constitution, yet Southern traitors have violated the same Constitution, and these men can only express "sympathy" for them! From such Union men may the Lord deliver us.

Sandy Valley (Ky.) Adv.

DIED,

In Louisville, Ky., August 11, 1861, at 1 o'clock, of consumption, MRS. MARY ANN NAPIER, in the 47th year of her age.

Metropolis and Harrisburg (Ill.) papers please copy.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The following is the official vote of the Ninth Senatorial District:

	J. B. Bruner (U.)	D. L. Adair (S.)
Breckinridge county	1281	456
Hancock county	439	491
Grayson county	937	131
Edmonson county	545	107
Total vote	3204	1185
	1185	
Bruner's maj.	2019	

By comparison, we find that there have been decided Union gains in the above counties since the June election.

☞ Three hundred Kentucky mules passed through Cincinnati yesterday for the Government service.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MORE SECESSION INTOLERANCE—REBEL OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

An intelligent and highly respectable lady, a Mrs. S——, reached this city within a few days, a refugee from Waco, McLennan county, central Texas, her own life having been threatened and her sense of justice so fearfully outraged, that continued residence there, could no longer be a matter of choice. The sudden disappearance about four months ago of her husband and acquaintance, from time to time, and subsequent intelligence of their summary punishment or death, from the lips of the jubilant perpetrators themselves, were occurrences not unfrequent.

There are many who would persuade both themselves and others that such accounts are far-fetched—or mere phantasmagora—but the citation of *one case* only, is sufficient for those who make the slightest pretension to candor. Dr. L——, whose father holds an appointment under the United States Goverment, and whose brother is in the service at Fortress Monroe, is represented as a gentleman of rare culture and attainments, and of unbounded goodness of heart, as many settlers of his neighborhood can attest; for, to his beneficence, numbers are indebted for comfortable homes. Owing to his characteristic prudence and reserve, there was some difficulty in getting a pretext for laying violent hands upon him. His father and brother serving under the United States Government proved sufficient, and the report was soon afloat that he had expressed sympathy with the Union, and desired to join his relatives in its defence, the whole of which was sheer fabrication. Rumors of his intended seizure having reached Dr. L., he resolved to escape into Mexico. Several friends attempted to dissuade him, and finally Mrs. —— called to add her exportulation, when six men armed to the teeth rushed in, and, heedless of his pleading for the cause of the treatment, dragged him away. At the sight of barbarity toward a man so elevated in character, she was nerved to desperation. Without a moment's loss, she hastened home, seized a revolver, sprang on her horse, and soon overtook the party, and assured Capt. Hamilton, a noted ranger and ringleader of the party, that she should follow and know the fate of Dr. L., and that, if they did hang him without an opportunity to vindicate himself, she would go North and raise an army herself, and see the last of them punished. Finding that she persisted in pursuit, Capt. H. gave a solemn promise that he would not hang him. The scheme is by no means abandoned, it is re-planned. The leaders are now unwilling to assume the responsibility, and are inciting a mob to the deed, and doubtless ere this his fate has been sealed. For two causes he was a choice victim—his culture and refined feelings rendering him all the more keenly sensitive to their gross indignities; then again, his wealth was no insignificant spoil.

Her testimony to the fact that there is a large number of Unionists in Texas, corroborates that of multitudes from the several disloyal States. The old Texan settlers, as a class, are staunch defenders of the Government, but are bound hand and foot as far as action is concerned. The prestige acquired in the early struggles of the State, alone, has prevented offensive movements upon them; but surveillance and intolerance increase so frightfully, that the mock reverence is rapidly being laid aside.

Mrs. —— intends visiting Washington soon, in order to have an interview with Dr. L——'s father, with whom she is acquainted. She says an hour should not be lost in delivering the loyal citizens of Texas. She has yet to learn that the government is working with all the despatch consistent with the development of wise and effective measures—and that the intense desire of her own heart in behalf of Texas is the same precisely, as that which animates the great heart of the nation in behalf of our entire Southern brotherhood.

Notice to Sidewalk Pavers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Engineer's office until Wednesday morning, August 21, 1861, at 12 o'clock, to execute the following work:

To grade and pave the sidewalks on the east side of Brook street, from Jacob to College;

To grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut street, from Fifteenth to Eighteenth.

Usual security required.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 14, 1861.—a15 d5

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, THURSDAY, August 15, 1861.

There was but little movement in the general market yesterday. Exchanges are quiet. Eastern selling at ⅛ @ par. premium, the buying rate being at par. New Orleans exchange is nominally 1 @ cent. discount, the buying rate being 3 @ cent.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Flour is dull, with sales 180 bbls at $3 50@4 50. Sales 2,500 bushels wheat at 50@70c. Sales of oats at 20c. Sales 50 bushels corn at 40c.

HAY—Sales of old at $10 @ ton.

POTATOES—Sales 50 bbls at 85@1 00 @ bbl.

CHEESE—Quiet, with sales 25 boxes at 6⅝@7c.

GROCERIES—Firm at the advance. Sales 30 hhds sugar at 9@9½c. Sales 75 sacks Rio coffee at 15⅛@16c.

CINCINNATI, August 14, P. M.

A fair demand for low flour at $3 50@3 60, but very little offering; extra to family is not wanted to any extent, and sells slowly at $3 70@4. A continued good demand for wheat, and red 2 higher; the sales comprise 19,000 bushels at 75@77c for prime to choice, and Kentucky red sold at 85c, to arrive, to be delivered on board the railroad cars at this side. Corn dull at 28c. Oats 22@23c and in fair demand. Rye 40@42c, the latter rate for store. Whisky dull at 13¼. Groceries quiet but firm at full prices. No change in money matters; exchange dull at ½ premium.

NEW YORK, August 14, P. M.

Cotton continues firm with sales of 900 bales at 18@18⅛c for middling uplands. Flour—common and medium grades may be quoted 5c higher. Whisky dull—sales 350 bbls at 16½@16¾c. Supply of wheat is limited with good export demand, prices have again advanced 1@2c ⅌ bushel—sales 16,400 bushels winter red Western at $1 22@1 25, 4,800 bushels white Western at $1 27@1 28, and 2,900 white Kentucky at $1 30@1 38. Corn—market a shade firmer with fair export demand. Pork dull and mess lower—sales 150 bbls at $15 for mess and $10 25 for prime. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard rules steady—sales 550 bbls at 8@9½c. Coffee still rules very firm but there is only a limited business doing and we have only to notice sales of 100 bags Rio at 14c. Sugar—raw firm without further improvement in prices.

Stocks higher with moderate business. Chicago and Rock Island 46¾. Cleveland and Toledo 90½, Illinois Central scrip 64, Erie preferred 40⅞, Erie Railroad 36, New York Central 74⅞, Pacific Mail 77, Erie 8th 64, Scrip 10, Missouri 6's 44, Tennessee 6's 45, Kentucky 6's 77½, Louisiana 6's 65, Treasury 12 per cent 101½, Treasury 6's 96½, United States 6's of '81, registered 87½.

CINCINNATI, August 14, M.

Moderate demand for flour which is met more freely by holders—sales 9,0 bbls at $3 50@3 60 for superfine, and $3 70@3 80 for extra. Whisky declined yesterday to 13¼c, unsettled to-day, buyers demanding a further reduction. Groceries firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI PROVISION MARKET, Aug. 13.

There has been an active demand for wheat during the week, the reported sales exceeding the receipts by about 10,000 bushels, but at the close there were some indications of weakness. Corn, which advanced yesterday to 29c, fell back to 28c to day, owing to the decline in whiskey. Oats are steady at 22@23c. There has been very little demand for flour, except from the local trade, and this has been light. We quote superfine at $3 50@3 75, extra $3 75@3 85, and family $3 90@4. Provisions have been steady but quiet. We copy the following with reference to this trade from the Price Current:

The exports of the hog product during the past week and the corresponding week last year were as follows:

	1861.	1861.
Bacon, hhds	85	1,175
Do tcs	444	142
Pork, bbls	831	870
Do bxs	200	none.
Do lbs	264	3,962
Lard, bbls	4-3	645
Do kegs	395	none.

In order to show how the spring and summer trade in these articles compare this year with last, we give the exports from January 1st to May 1st, and from May 1st to August 1st, both years:

EXPORTS FROM JAN. 1ST TO MAY 1ST.

	1860.	1861.
Pork and bacon, hhds	19,975	24,353
Do do tcs	21,716	17,411
Do do bbls	47,321	13,775
Do do bxs	12,378	20,786
Do do lbs	35,333	491,160
Lard, do bbls	20,194	14,837
Do do kegs	32,797	23,293

EXPORTS FROM MAY 1ST TO AUGUST 1ST.

	1860.	1861.
Pork and Bacon, hhds	15,186	6,142
" " tcs	10,6 5	6,572
" " bbls	13,422	10,085
" " bxs	2,049	781
" " lbs	33,469	115,833
Lard, bbls	18,832	7,769
" kegs	8,328	7,415

An old and experienced dealer has furnished us with an elaborate statement of the trade, in which he gives the supply, consumpt on and exports of the product of the hog the past three years, comparatively, which we are sorry we cannot publish in detail, but the result attained is as follows:

Stock of all kinds, including lard, August 7th.

	Pounds
1859	17,211,768
1860	12,417,324
1861	10,356,978

Linseed oil has advanced to 80@85c. Flaxseed is selling at 85c. Spirits turpentine has advanced to $1 20@1 25. Tar, pitch, and rosin have also advanced. Spices are 2@3c ⅌ lb higher. Sugar advanced ¼c during the week, and molasses 4@5c. In some cases holders now ask 30@40c for the latter, but the market must be quoted at 35@36c. There is a decrease in the imports of molasses this season of 20,000 bbls, while in the exports there is no falling off. In sugars there is a decreased import of 1,000 hhds, and an increased export of 4,000 hhds. These facts indicate a deficiency in stocks, as compared with last year. Coffee ranges from 14¼ to 15¾c. The receipts have increased, and the market is not strong. Whiskey has declined to 13¾c—being a fall during the week of 1¾c.—*Gazette.*

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKET, August 13.

The market on Monday was the best for many weeks. Every beef was sold.

QUOTATIONS.

Beef Cattle—Ordinary from $1 70 to $2, fair $2 25 to $2 50; extra to prime $2 60 to $2 75.

Sheep—Are selling at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ head.

Hogs—Are selling at $3 to $3 25 ⅌ 100 lbs gross.

Commercial.

CINCINNATI HORSE MARKET, August 13.

There has been no change in the price of horses during the present week. The Government having a surplus of five hundred, eating their heads off, has been in no hurry to purchase more. It has, however, ordered one thousand jack mules, to be purchased with all haste. This order has caused the hearts of Kentucky to rejoice.

Commercial.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ Furniture buyers will find an excellent line of furniture, parlor and chamber chairs, and other housekeepers' articles this morning (Thursday) at ten o'clock at the auction rooms of Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co, nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel.

☞ Mr. C. C. Spencer advertises a large sale of furniture, buggies, and rockaways at auction, on Friday morning. Those of our readers wishing either to buy or sell will do well to avail themselves of this day's sale. See advertisement.

LOCUST GROVE ACADEMY.—Mr. James McBurnie has taken charge of this well-known educational institution, and will begin the next session on the first Monday in September.

UNION CLUB MEETING.—Regular meeting of the Central Union Club this (Thursday) evening, the 15th inst., at Temperance Hall, Market st., between Fourth and Fifth. Time 8 o'clock.

HOOP SKIRTS FOR CHILDREN AND MISSES. An extra good article and for sale low at

J. SUES'.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION—IMPORTANT BUSINESS!—A Special Meeting of the Louisville Typographical Union will be held at Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening, August 17, at eight o'clock.

By order of the President. au13 d4

☞ A pic-nic and general gathering will come off at the Fair Grounds next Thursday. The Sumpter Greys and several other military companies will attend the occasion.

Tickets in accordance with the times—25 cents. Ladies free. d3

☞ If you want to have a pleasant time for a day, go to the pic-nic at the Fair Grounds next Thursday. Every one may look for a good time. d3

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. BARKER & CO., 317 FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.—We offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods of all grades bleached and brown from three quarters to three yards wide. Also, their whole stock of dress at greatly reduced prices. 500 pieces of linen goods and house-keeping articles very low. 300 pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid, and striped cambric, jaconets, mulls, swiss, and book muslins, ladies' and gents' linen handerchiefs, embroidery, and laces. Also, 1,000 dozen of hosiery of all kinds and sizes. Also, carpets and oil cloths, cheap. Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goods at low prices.

S. BARKER & CO.

Monday, Aug. 5.—a5 dtf

PROCLAMATION.

All persons residing within the city limits, owning or having dogs in their possession, are hereby notified to confine them within their premises until the 1st of September, 1861, under the penalty of $20 for refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to destroy all dogs running at large during the above period.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 18, 1861.—jy19 d30

[Courier, Democrat, and Anzeiger copy.]

TO THE LADIES. — FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

The income tax is in addition to the direct tax of twenty millions, and not a part of it, as erroneously reported in many newspapers.

IMITATIONS OF ZOUAVES. — Russell writes the London Times:

There are little Zouaves led by nurses and old light infantry men, abdominous and spectacled, on the trottoirs. All the cleric tribe are in gray or blue glories. There are tents in the public squares, rows of sheds in the "places," wherein soldiers' quarters, who came hither on their way to the seat of war; placards about nooks of tactics, illustrated with staring red and scarlet Zouaves in impossible attitudes. (Oh! dear me, how tired I am becoming of these imitations of my excellent friends, in which little is succesful, except the bagginess of the breeches and the color of the uniform.

VOLUNTEERS—THEIR PHYSICAL CONDITION AND RESIGNATIONS, &c.—The following General Order just issued from the Adjutant General's office touches three important points:

WAR DEP'T, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, } Washington, Aug. 3, 1861. }

I. Hereafter, when volunteers are to be mustered into the service of the United States, they will at the same time be minutely examined by the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the regiment to ascertain whether they have the physical qualifications necessary for the military service. And in case any individual shall be discharged within three months after entering the service for a disability which existed at that time, he shall receive neither pay nor allowance, except subsistence and transportation to his home. The certificate given by the surgeon will in all cases state whether the disability existed prior to the date of muster, or was contracted after it. Minors also who may be discharged either by the civil authority or upon the personal application of parents or friends, will be discharged without pay or allowance.

II. Cases of resignation by volunteer officers have become so numerous that it calls for increased vigilance on the part of Regimental, Brigade, and Department Commanders, through whom the resignation must pass for final action at Department Headquarters, who will see before approving it, that a clear statement of the causes which led to the resignation is given. If accepted, and the individual is discharged, the resignation will be forwarded to this office.

III. Paragraph three of general orders No. 45 from this office, dated July 19, 1861, which prohibits volunteers who do not speak the English language from being mustered into service, is not intended to apply to regiments or companies of foreign nationality, in which men and officers speak the same tongue, but to prevent the enlistment into regiments or companies, whose officers speak the English language only, of men not understanding it, and to induce such persons to enlist under officers whose language they do understand.

FEDERAL OFFICERS KILLED AT BULL RUN.

COLONELS.

Slocum, John S.....Second Rhode Island.
Cameron, James.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.

MAJORS.

Balou, Sullivan.....Second Rhode Island.

CAPTAINS.

Brown, David.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
Butterworth, Ebenezer.First Michigan.
Coulter, J. C.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
Downey, John.....Fire Zouaves.
Ellis, Henry.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
Gordon, Leonard.....Eleventh Massachusetts.
Haggerty, J.....Sixty-ninth N. Y. M.
Long, Joseph.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
McCook, Charles.....First Ohio.
Morrison, David.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
Marson, Wm.....Second Rhode Island.
McDune.....First Minnesota
Shillinglaw, R. T.....Seventy ninth N. Y. M.
Smith, Samuel J.....Second Rhode Island.
Tower Livi.....Second Rhode Island.
Whittingham, Wm.....First Michigan.

LIEUTENANTS.

Casey, J. M.....First Michigan.
Dempsey, J. W.....Second N. Y. M.
Foy, Thomas W.....Second Rhode Island.
Hitchock.....U. S. Marines.
Parks.....Twenty-seventh N. Y. M.
Prescott, H. A.....First Rhode Island.
Stoddar, G. F.....Fifth Massachusetts.
Waterhouse.....First Minnesota.

FEDERAL OFFICERS WOUNDED AT BULL RUN.

ACTING MAJOR GENERALS.

Col. Heintzelman.....U. S. Army.
Col. Hunter.....U. S. Army.

COLONELS.

Slocum, H. W. (dead)..Twenty-seventh N.Y.V.
Wilcox, Orlando B.....First Michigan
Wood, A. A. (dead)....Fourteenth N. Y. M.
Marston, Gilman.....Second New Hampshire.
Clark, Jr., Geo.....Eleventh Massachusetts.
Corcoran Michael.....Sixty-ninth N. Y. M.
Farnam, Nash L.....Fire Zouaves.
Lawrence, Samuel C...Fifth Massachusetts.

LIEUT. COLONEL.

Cregier, John A.....Fire Zouaves.

MAJORS.

Lozier.....Fire Zouaves.
Goodwin.....Second Vermont.

CAPTAINS.

Alason, Rob't F.....Thirty-eighth N. Y. V.
B an, A. D.....Fourth Maine.
Dunham, W J.....Seventy-first N. Y. M.
Daniels.....First Minnesota
Ellis, J E.....Seventy first N. Y. M.
Hart, D D.....Seventy first N. Y. M.
Jourdan, R B.....Fourteenth N. Y. M.
Lum, Chas. M.....First Michigan.
Laing, James.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
McQuid, Hugh.....Thirty-eighth N. Y. V.
McGrath, Eugene.....Thirty-eighth N. Y. V.
Putnam.....First Minnesota.
Rollins, Hiram.....Second New Hampshire.
Tagen.....Fire Zouaves.
Whitehouse.....Fourth Maine.

LIEUTENANTS.

Abbott, Henry.....Topographical Engineers
Arnold, Stephen T.....Second Rhode Island.
Bowers, Charles.....Fifth Massachusetts.
Burgin.....Fourth Maine.
Brady, John, jr.....Thirty-eighth N. Y. V.
Dickerson.....United States Army.
Dirger.....Fire Zouaves.
Eurbler.....Seventy-first N. Y. M.
Giles, Wm. M.....Sixty-ninth N. Y. M.
Homer, H S.....First Michigan.
Hale.....United States Marines.
Hamblin, Thomas S.....Thirty-eighth N. Y. V.
Hopkins.....Seventh N. Y. V.
Hartley.....First Minnesota
Irwin.....Second N. Y. M.
Jackson, A. C.....Twenty-seventh N Y.V.
Jones, J A.....Fourteenth N. Y. M.
Moore, John.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
Merrill, Wm.....Fifth Maine.
Mauch, Bernard.....First Michigan.
Monroe, J. A.....Second Rhode Island.
Meredith, A. A.....Second Wisconsin.
Mason.....Second Cavalry.
Moore.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
Phillips D.....Twenty-seventh N.Y.V.
Ragoet.....First Minnesota.
St. Clark, J. B.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
Simpson.....Seventy-ninth N. Y. M.
Thomas.....First Minnesota.
Wall, M. W.....Eighth N. Y.
Warner, S.....First Michigan.
Williams, Henry.....Second Rhode Island.
Zebans.....New York.

[From the Leavenworth Times.]

STARTLING NEWS FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.—Mr. Avery T. Spencer arrived here last evening, from Allen county, in this state. He left Allen county on Tuesday, for the purpose of procuring assistance for the settlers on the Neutral Indian Lands, in Southern Kansas, who are being driven out and murdered by a band of 500 secessionists and Cherokees, under the command of one John Matthews, formerly a trader among the Osage Indians.

Mr. Spencer informs us that this Matthews has driven the settlers off the Neutral Lands, and also off a strip of Government land, two miles wide, below the Neutral Lands, hanging and shooting some sixteen of them, besides taking everything from them that he possibly could. Sixty families of the settlers have taken refuge in Humboldt, Allen county, and Leroy, Coffey county. Matthews also took twenty prisoners at one time, but through the influence of Capt. Miller, of the Cherokee Nation, they were set at liberty. He made the threat to the prisoners that he would burn Humboldt and Osage Mission in less than a week. The band also took some forty horses from the settlers on Lightning Creek. The band is well armed with rifles and revolvers, and their object appears to be plunder.

Matthews is a bankrupt trader. Some time since he borrowed money from an old man named Sage, then living on the Neutral Lands and to pay Sage for his money, robbed him of thirty head of horses, and drove him off.

Matthews's First Lieutenant is a man by the name of Sam. Patton, who murdered a man in Arkansas lat fall, and made his escape. A reward of $500 was offered for his arrest, and he was caught. Subsequently he broke jail and came to Kansas, and is now First Lieutenant of Matthews's gang of cut-throats and thieves.

Matthews endeavored to get the Osage Indians to join his band, but through the influence of Father Shoemaker, a Catholic priest stationed at the Mission, the Osages refused to have anything to do with him.

Mr Spencer called on Governor Robinson, to ascertain if he could not do something to protect the settlers from Matthews and his gang. The Governor sent him over to Capt. Pike, as he had not the power or authority to send troops to their assistance.

The people along the border of the Neutral Lands feel very much alarmed, and fear an attack from this roving band of desperadoes. If they had arms to defend themselves, they would then feel more secure. The State has neither arms nor ammunition to supply them with. Gov. Robinson has repeatedly urged upon the War Department the necessity of furnishing our people with arms; yet no favorable answer has ever been received. We trust the Government will soon begin to understand our exposed situation, and either give us the means for self-protection or allow the Kansas regiments, now in Missouri, to be stationed on the frontier for home defence.

TERRIFIC STORM IN WESTERN MICHIGAN. The western part of Michigan, especially the region about Niles, was visited on Wednesday night by a severe storm of rain, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. Trees were uprooted, buildings destroyed, cattle and horses killed, and in some instances human life lost.

The barn of G S Bristol in Niles was struck by lightning and a fine horse killed. The house of Mr Moore was completely riddled. There were 11 persons in the house, but no one was injured. A boy and a horse were killed near Lawton.

The night express train coming west on the Michigan Central Railroad run into a culvert three miles west of Dowagiac. The train was running at full speed. The engine cleared the open space, but the two forward coaches were smashed and four persons injured. A bridge at Kagon was carried away.

CITY DIRECTORY,

Arranged Alphabetically in Regard to

BUSINESS & NAMES.

Auctioneers.

Kahn, L. & Co. north side Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Anderson, Tho. & Co., 430 Main street.
Henry, Samuel G. & Co., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.
Spencer, C. C., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.

Brent, H. & Co., 567 Main st.
Sherman & Bro., 621 Main, between Sixth and Seventh.
Munn & Co., corner of Green and 8th.
Pitkin, Wiard, & Co., 515 Main st.
Carter & Buchanan, 404 Main st.

Daguerreotype Galleries.

J. C. Bird's (formerly Harris') Gallery, Main, between Fourth and Fifth sts.
Webster & Bro., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Booksellers, Stationers, & Periodical Dealers.

Redford, A. H., 225 Third street.
Davidson, A., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Madden, F., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Bagging and Rope.

Hunt, Thos. H. & Co., Main st., bet. 2d & 3d Sts.

Bankers.

Curtis & Warren, 471 Main st.

Bonnet Bleacher.

Osborne Mrs. Wm., Jefferson st., bet. 2d an 3 4th.

Clothing and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

Mandeville, J. C., & Co., Main, bet. Second and Third.
Armstrong, J. M., corner 4th and Main sts.
Scroule & Mandeville, corner 4th and Main sts.

Cloths and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. Von Borries & Co., 466 Main st., bet. Bullitt and 5th.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods.

Hite & Small, Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Marshall & Dickinson, 4th, bet. Market and Main.

Cloaks, Mantillas, and Varieties.

Merriman, C. T., 4th st., near Main.

Cigars.

Peynado, Ed., Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.

China and Glassware.

Cassiday & Hopkins, 534 Main st.
Crutcher & McCready, 412 Main st.
Jaeger, A. & Co., 4th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Coal Dealers.

Crittenden & Gantt, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.
Kellogg, J. N., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Chemists and Apothecaries.

Dawes, S. F., corner 4th and Jefferson sts.

Cement.

McHarry, F., Main st., bet. 7th and 8th sts.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Stone, I. F. & Co., Main st., bet. 1st and Brook.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, Paints, &c.

Morris, J. S. & Sons, 461 Main st.
Robinson, R. A. & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
Wilson, Peter, & Co., 432 Main st.
Wilder, R., 448 Main st.

Dry Goods, Cloths, &c.

Berry, J. Taylor, Jefferson street, Masonic Temple.
Duvall, C. & Co., Main street, between 2d and 3d.
Mark & Downs, Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Martin & Crumbaugh, 4th, between Market & Jefferson.
Tabb, G. B., corner 4th and Market.

Furs and Fur Goods.

Craig, A., Main street, between 6th and 7th.

Fancy Goods, Embroideries, and Trimmings.

Ranchfuss, Charles F., 4th street, bet. Market and Jeff.

Fishing Tackle, Guns, and Pistols.

Dickson & Gilmore, 3d street, bet. Main and Market.
Griffith, Joseph, 6th street, bet. Main and Market.

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Co.'s and Agents.

American Ins. Co., H. Dent, Sec., Main, bet. 2d and 4th.
Jefferson Ins. Co., Wm. Muir, Sec., Main, bet. 2d and 3d.
Louisville Ins. Co., Robt. Atwood, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Muir, John, Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
Ross, Wm., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
Washington Ins. Co., Wm. Ross, Sec., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Armstrong, J. M., cor. 4th and Main sts.
Blanchard, Geo. & Son, cor. 2d and Main sts.

Gas Fitters, Plumbers, &c.

Donally & Strader, 3d st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Groceries, Liquors, and Tobacco.

Stewart & Barter, 545 Main street.

Liquors, Wines, and Alcohol.

Hart & Clark, 3d st., bet Main and Market.
Monks, Joseph, 396 Main street.
Schroeder & Son, Wall st., bet. Main and Water.
Zanone, A. & Son, 6th st., bet. Main and Water.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, &c.

Alexander, Ellis, & Co., cor. Preston, & Walnut & Main, between 1st and 2d.
Reuben, J. N., cor. Main & Wenzel and Walnut, between East & Floyd.
Charles, Stephen, Main, between Campbell & Wenzell.

Mill Furnishing.

Herbert & Wright, 15 3d street.

Printing Paper Manufacturers.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Powder.

Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Davis & Speed, 559 Main street.

Patent Medicines and Perfumes.

Raymond & Tyler, 4th street, between Main & Market.

Restaurants.

Cawein, J. & Co. (Walker's), 84, between Market & Main.
Rueffer, C. C. (St. Charles), 8th, bet. Market and Main.

Stove Founders.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main streets.

Sewing Machines.

Barber, C. T., Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, 302 Fourth st.
Sumner & Co., Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th.

Steamboat Agents and Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

Benedict, D. S. & Son, Main, bet 3d and 4th.
Erwin & Co., Wall street.
Moorhead & Co., Wall street, bet. Main and Water.

Teas and Fancy Groceries.

Lanham & Co., 3d street, bet. Market and Jefferson

Tobacco Commission.

Nock, Wicks, & Co., 512 Main street

Undertaker.

W Wyatt, cor. 7th and Jefferson street.

Woodon and Willow Ware, Brooms, Cordage, &c.

RAWSON, ORRIN, 338 Main street.

White Lead and Linseed Oil.

Wilson, Peter, & Co., 432 Main street.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Ormsby, Collis, 505 Main street.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers.

Craig, A., cor. 4th and Main, and Main bet. 6th and 7th.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Belknap, W B Co., corner Third and Main.

Jewelry, Watches, and Plate.

Fletcher & Bennett, Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Kendrick, Wm., 3d st., bet. Market and Main.
Ramsey, M. C., Main st., below 4th.
Voght & Klink, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.

Iron Mantles, Fancy Castings, &c.

Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main sts.

Lamps, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, &c.

Hardy & Beatty, 4th street, between Main and Market.

General Produce and Provision Brokers.

Allen, Moore, & Hayden, Main st, bet. 2d and 3d
Buchanan & Co., 2d, bet. Main and river.
Burkhardt, W. & H., Market, bet. 4th and 5th
Hibbitt & Son, Market, bet. 2d and 3d.
Good & Moody, Wall st., bet. Main and the river
Castleman & Torbitt, 332 Main st.
Gardner & Co., 419 Main street.
Gay, Wm., 560 Main street.
Halbert, M. & Co., 528 Main street.
Jack & Brother, 518 Main street.
Morris, Geo. W., Third street, bet. Main and Water.
Newcomb, H. D. & Co., Wall street.
Otter & Allen, Sixth street, bet. Market and Main.
Rawson, Todd, & Co., 514 Main street.
Snyder, John, Market street, bet. First and Brook

BUNTING! BUNTING!

FOR

FLAGS!

A superior article of the different colors just received and for sale low by

HITE & SMALL,

Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse,

a5 Main st., between Third and Fourth streets.

MADAME ISABEL SNELL,

DOCTRESS & ASTROLOGIST,

Eighth st., second door from Grayson,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that she is able to tell any thing they have in their mind, and can help people out of their trouble, no matter what it is. She was born with a secret that enables her to surpass any one else in TELLING FORTUNES. She can also find out through her secret all circumstances of sickness, and can tell what will cure, as there are roots growing for every disease in the world.

Madame I. S. is the only one that can make DR. HUPLAND'S LIFE ESSENCE pure. This mixture is good for all diseases, and can only be bought in her office. No. 840 Eighth street, second door from Grayson.

Every person that is depressed and troubled about War should call on her as she is the only one that inherited the secret from *le Normal*, the great Fortune Teller that assisted Napoleon of France in all his undertakings, and made him successful in all his battles. She wagers $1,000 that no one can surpass her.

Please call and see her, and you will be relieved. Those who are too poor can come without money; and those who don't believe, call at 12 o'clock at night and she will make them believe. jeld dly

NOW IS THE TIME

to

Paper your Rooms!

LAPP & BROTHER,

303 Fourth street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON STREETS

Are selling

WALL PAPER

Cheaper than ever before bought in this city!

WINDOW SHADES

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Paper hung at prices to suit the times.

LAPP & BROTHER.

303 Fourth st., next door to Fonda's Grocery.

jy16 d1w6

COTTON YARNS—150 bags Pittsburg Eagle Cotton Yarns in store and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO., Agents for Manufacturers, a5 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

CLARET WINE—400 cases good Claret Wine; 3 cask do do; In store and for sale by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON, a5 Fifth st., below Main.

COTTON BATTING—200 bales Pittsburg Batting in store and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO., a5

FLOUR—50 bbls in store and for sale by [illegible] TAIT ANDERSON & CO., [illegible]

NOTICE.

TO MY SLOW AND HARD-PAYING CUSTOMERS.—Notice is hereby given to all whose 1st January accounts are not paid, that, if not paid by the 15th, I shall pass them out of my hands for collection. m1 J. F. THOMPSON, 76 Fourth st.

FLOUR—100 bbls Extra Family Flour for sale by jy6 GARDNER & CO.

Know Thyself.

DR. McCANN is a regularly educated Physician and detects the true condition and locality of diseases by the pulse and its peculiarities without asking the patient any questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some leading questions in order to obtain a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind, and have invariably given satisfaction. Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer you new remedies, entirely vegetable, which have proved a speedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, Dropsy, Saint Vitus's Dance, Cancers, Scrofula, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "cure all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Females troubled with Suppressions, Irregularities, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Polypus of the Uterus, Tumors of any kind, Barrenness, all Urinary Diseases, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., will be speedily cured without the use of poisonous drugs or injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling no difference what your trouble may be. I do not expect you to place yourself under my treatment unless you prefer it.

All communications strictly confidential. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves. Office 308 First st., between Market and Jefferson sts., Louisville, Ky. All letters addressed to our care, enclosing a stamp, giving symptoms and nature of disease, will receive prompt attention. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address

J. H. McCANN, M. D.,

m10 d8thp3wcowly Louisville, Ky.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. N. A. WEAVER,

No. 413 Jefferson st., south side, below Fourth,

Offers to the ladies a fine and carefully selected assortment of spring millinery, viz:

Straw Bonnets,
Fancy do.,
Misses' Hats,
Children's do.,
Ribbons, Flowers, &c.,

Also, Patterns of the latest styles, just received, duplicated or cut to measure.

Every attention given to dress making. [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPERS

Who are taking up Carpets should not put them down again without the PATENT CARPET LINING, procurable only at WILKINS', west side Fourth, between Main and Market Streets.

1861 MILLINERY GOODS. 1861

BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
CHILDREN'S FLATS
(latest style),
BONNET WIRES, and
WHALEBONE.

A good assortment of LACE, HALF LACE, and SUCKRAM FRAMES always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

BLEACHING AND PRESSING at

Mrs. WM. OSBORNE'S,

a6 [illegible] Jefferson st.

WE are now receiving a good stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, CHILDREN'S and MISSES' HATS, MILLINERY GOODS, LACES, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, FANCY GOODS, and SHAKER GOODS, to which we invite the attention of Milliners and Merchants.

CANNON & BYERS,

No. 628 Main street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.

m7 d1w

REMOVAL.

MOORE'S

MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT

Has been removed to north side of Market street, between Third and Fourth.

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

m31 d1y rep overwhm

HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRING COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

THE Hotels at Hot Springs (Hale and Proctor Houses) have been blended and improvements made to accommodate EIGHT HUNDRED VISITORS at any time throughout the year. These wonderful Springs positively cure rheumatism, Contracted Joints, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Gout, St. Vitus's Dance, Hysteria, Sterility, Impotency, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Mercurial disease, Scrofula and Glandular diseases, and all forms of Skin diseases.

Dr. G. W. Linsley, the Medical examiner of Hot Springs will supply circulars to applicants.

N. B.—Mercurial, Iodine, Sulphur, and other medicated vapors furnished when required. jan23 dly

REMOVAL.

Brandies & Crawford,

GRAIN DEALERS,

HAVE removed to the new Warehouse on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our store or at any good shipping point on the Ohio river.

428 dtf BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.

POWDER

OF ALL qualities constantly on hand and for sale by DAVIS & SPEED, Agents for the Manufacturers.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2, 1859.

MESSRS. DAVIS & SPEED, Agents of Oriental Powder Co., Louisville:

Gents.—We have been using our Blasting Powder and we take pleasure in stating that we find it equal if not superior to any Powder that we have ever used.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL,
Superintendent for Smith & Sawyer.

I cordially concur in the above and cheerfully recommend it to the public. J. D. SMITH.

I consider the above Powder superior to any we have ever been able to obtain. H. FOSKIT.

We take pleasure in recommending your Indian Oriental Rifle Powder as equal if not superior to any we have ever used, it being very cleanly strong. This we assert after a thorough trial. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. WOMACK,
J. FEY LAWRENCE,
S. P. BROWDER,
H. A. KNEASTER,
ZACHARY L. TAYLOR,
A BURNS.

e27 dtf

New Importations.

CRUTCHER & McCREADY,

At No. 377 Main street, three doors below the Louisville Hotel,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of China and Queensware. On hand and arriving a large and handsome assortment of Glassware, Brit. and Plated Castors, Looking-Glasses, Lanterns, Water-Coolers, Toilet Sets, and Fruit Jars, all of which will be offered at as low figures as can be found in the market. a7

GENTLEMEN'S

OUTFITTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,

S.W. corner Fourth and Main streets.

We have everything appertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe. For sale low for cash.

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